THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 90. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LET US HAVE PEACE!

THE STATE ELECTIONS

A Complete Republican Triumph in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia.

A Republican Governor and a Democratic Legislature in Ohio—Iowa True to Her Republican Record.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State for Governor, Compared with that of 1868 and 1866.

The following are the reported majorities in Pennsylvania for Governor, as far as received, with the votes of 1868 and 1866 in comparison:—

	1866. Gov.		1868. Aud.-Gen.		1869. Gov.	
COUNTIES.	Geary, Rep.	Clymer, Dem.	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.
Adams	2910	3126	2832	3174	....	300
Allegheny	20511	12796	23880	14923	5000	....
Armstrong	3758	3078	3987	3457	500	....
Beaver	3310	2385	3540	2675	750	....
Bedford	2591	2835	2625	3019	....	400
Berks	7121	13288	7413	13921	....	6809
Blair	3520	2768	3841	3183	500	....
Bradford	7134	3091	7612	3863	3500	....
Bucks	6905	7399	6981	7838	....	1000
Butler	3544	3061	3723	3292	3500	....
Cambria	2643	3295	2849	3587	....	900
Cameron	274	303	537	441	50	....
Carbon	1906	2339	2129	2772	....	700
Centre	3094	3565	3388	3765	....	400
Chester	8500	6221	8858	6658	2150	....
Clarion	1776	2813	1908	2956	....	1000
Clearfield	1650	2786	1895	3037	....	1200
Clinton	1754	2337	1992	2765	....	800
Columbia	1965	3583	2077	4058	....	2000
Crawford	6714	4969	7026	5390	1500	....
Cumberland	4030	4567	3801	4433	....	850
Dauphin	5691	4301	6990	3535	400	....
Delaware	3647	2262	4016	2764	1000	....
Elk	376	916	508	1054	....	600
Erie	7237	3957	7702	4531	2500	....
Fayette	3569	4359	3745	4773	....	800
Forest	160	76	352	348	....	....
Franklin	4299	4106	4321	4278	....	200
Fulton	775	1055	782	1113	....	350
Greene	1699	3230	1722	3374	....	1600
Huntingdon	3248	2239	3473	2498	900	....
Indiana	4458	2109	4842	2301	2100	....
Jefferson	2015	1912	2076	2094	54	....
Juniata	1516	1814	1467	1863	....	400
Lancaster	14592	8592	15313	8570	5500	....
Lawrence	3560	1410	3691	1716	1800	....
Lebanon	4194	2669	4267	2858	1300	....
Lehigh	4159	5731	4733	6305	....	1600
Luzerne	8733	12387	9992	13420	....	2500
Lycoming	3871	4448	4681	5031	....	500
McKean	877	714	983	809	150	....
Mercer	4416	3757	4793	4177	700	....
Mifflin	1725	1835	1858	1828	....	....
Monroe	705	2699	735	2789	....	2100
Montgomery	7286	8342	7943	8905	....	1000
Montour	1130	1523	1194	1683	....	475
North'pton	3859	6870	4452	7701	....	3500
Northbl'nd	3361	3829	3694	4146	....	590
Perry	2581	2495	2570	2526	....	....
Philadelphia	54205	48817	60633	60898	4010	....
Pike	360	1084	338	1269	....	550
Potter	1346	620	1604	811	800	....
Schuylkill	8793	10514	8192	9538	....	1000
Snyder	1792	1326	3195	1829	500	....
Somerset	3062	1750	1865	1343	1200	....
Sullivan	436	761	461	846	....	400
Susqueh'na	4429	2981	4682	3377	1200	....
Tioga	4791	1628	5410	2951	3000	....
Union	1991	1287	2054	1340	500	....
Venango	4409	3492	4431	3761	500	....
Warren	2687	1572	2990	1882	1000	....
Washington	4977	4712	4946	4948	....	150
Wayne	2357	2883	2698	3397	....	500
Westmorl'nd	5045	6113	5335	6569	....	1500
Wyoming	1408	1429	1549	1765	....	300
York	5896	8780	6053	9006	....	2800
Total	307274 290096	290096	331416 321739	321739	44414 39375	39375 ....
Maj	17178		9677		5039	

The Vote for Judge of the Supreme Court.

As will be seen by the tables given below, Judge Williams received in this city about 500 votes more than Governor Geary. In Allegheny county, the vote of Williams exceeded that of Geary by about 2000, while the returns from different parts of the State lead to the belief that there will be found a similar difference in the vote throughout the Commonwealth. This will give Judge Williams a majority of about ten thousand, taking Geary's majority at 5000 for a basis.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Vote in the City According to the Latest and Fullest Returns.

Below we give carefully corrected tables of the vote in the city of Philadelphia yesterday, which are as full and accurate as it will be possible to make them until we receive the official figures of the Return Judges, who are to meet to-morrow morning, by order of the Board of Aldermen. The vote polled by the candidates on the Temperance, or so-called "Independent Reform" ticket, was comparatively small, and it will be impossible to ascertain it with any degree of certainty until the official count is made to-morrow. It was large enough to affect the Republican majorities on the city and county tickets, but not materially, as the majorities on the State ticket are scarcely above the average. But, happily, it was not large enough to affect the general result, and all the trouble and pains taken by the independent reformers, as is usually the case in such movements, go for naught.

In the tables of the city vote given below the First precinct of the First ward is necessarily omitted, in consequence of the deluge in that section of the city not having subsided as yet.

General Summary of the Result in the City.

The following is a general summary of the result of the election in the city:—

Vote for Governor—
John W. Geary, Rep. 53,195
Asa Packer, Dem. 49,185

Geary's majority 4,010

Total vote 102,380

Vote for Judge of Supreme Court—
Henry W. Williams, Rep. 53,369
Cyrus L. Pershing, Dem. 48,958

Williams' majority 4,411

Total vote 102,327

Vote for City Treasurer—
Joseph F. Marcer, Rep. 53,007
Wm. C. Patterson, Dem. 48,983

Marcer's majority 4,024

Total vote 101,990

Vote for City Commissioner—
Thomas M. Locke, Rep. 52,842
John R. Coxe, Dem. 49,071

Locke's majority 3,771

Total vote 101,913

Vote for Recorder of Deeds—
John A. Houseman, Rep. 52,365
John G. Brenner, Dem. 49,401

Houseman's majority 2,964

Total vote 101,766

Vote for Prothonotary of District Court—
William K. Hopkins, Rep. 52,988
Washington J. Jackson, Dem. 48,959

Hopkins' majority 4,029

Total vote 101,947

Vote for Clerk of Quarter Sessions—
Thomas Ashton, Rep. 53,087
David W. Sellers, Dem. 48,761

Ashton's majority 4,326

Total 101,848

Vote for Coroner—
William Taylor, Rep. 52,797
Joseph M. Reichard, Dem. 49,191

Taylor's majority 3,606

Total vote 101,988

The average aggregate vote on the State ticket was 102,354, while the average aggregate of the vote on the city and county tickets was 101,909. The difference between these, 445, is to be credited to the Temperance ticket.

The Vote for Governor, Compared with that for Auditor-General.

	Auditor-General, October, 1868.			Governor, 1869.		
Wards.	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Majority.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Majority.
1	2408	2109	299R	2150	1453	697R
2	2545	3549	1004D	2228	2864	636D
3	1332	2499	1167D	1119	1825	706D
4	1134	2852	1718D	934	2353	1419D
5	1143	2230	1087D	884	1880	996D
6	1116	1701	585D	804	1268	464D
7	2598	2126	472R	2144	1677	467R
8	1695	1629	66R	1552	1440	112R
9	1973	1822	151R	1745	1442	303R
10	2838	1746	1092R	2458	1357	1101R
11	1100	2071	971D	849	1545	696D
12	1459	1739	280D	1198	1389	191D
13	2310	1876	434R	1876	1475	401R
14	2647	1953	694R	2181	1564	617R
15	4333	3443	890R	3840	2796	1044R
16	1866	2143	277D	1587	1591	4D
17	1520	2760	1240D	1108	2090	982D
18	3172	2258	914R	2851	1711	1140R
19	3472	3080	392R	2936	2350	586R
20	4828	4451	277R	4676	3582	1094R
21	1542	1172	370R	1473	1082	391R
22	2572	1674	898R	2451	1582	869R
23	2274	1767	507R	2102	1640	462R
24	2099	2013	86R	1860	1763	97R
25	1281	1919	638D	1142	1821	679D
26	3252	2354	898R	3176	2025	1151R
27	1206	1024	182R	1024	827	197R
28	918	848	70R	847	793	54R
Total	60,633	60,808 60,633		53,195 49,185	49,185	
Maj	.....	175		4010		
Agg	.....	121,441		102,380		

The Vote for Supreme Judge, Compared with that for President.

	President, Nov., 1868.			Judge Sup. Court, 1869.		
Wards.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Majorities	Williams, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.	Majority
1	4322	2425	528R	2154	1450	704R
2	6071	2599	873D	2343	2854	511D
3	*3081	1177	727D	1124	1724	600D
4	†2430	889	652D	951	2344	1303D
5	1155	2117	962D	893	1873	980D
6	1107	1609	502D	810	1264	454D
7	2663	1903	760R	2161	1641	520R
8	1740	1507	233R	1531	1456	75D
9	1973	1669	304R	1748	1440	308R
10	2960	1557	1383R	2474	1340	118R
11	1097	1931	956D	850	1546	696D
12	1435	1625	190D	1212	1383	171D
13	2348	1693	655R	1907	1453	454R
14	2629	1775	924R	2189	1557	632R
15	4531	3223	1308R	3877	2807	1070R
16	1853	1977	124D	1598	1589	9R
17	1465	2866	1401D	1108	2090	982D
18	3189	2038	1151R	2867	1707	1160R
19	3482	2836	646R	2930	2356	574R
20	4971	4156	815R	4643	3571	1072R
21	1559	1069	490R	1477	1079	398R
22	2585	1488	1097R	2459	1571	888R
23	2284	1682	692R	2100	1641	459R
24	2122	1895	227R	1861	1762	99R
25	1274	1837	563D	1140	1821	681D
26	3277	2161	1116R	3066	2036	1030R
27	1211	952	259R	1049	810	239R
28	915	773	142R	847	793	54R
	60985 55173	55173		53369 48958	48958	......
Majorities	5812			4411		
Aggregates	116158			102327		

*Seventh division rejected.
†Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions rejected.

The City Tickets.

The following is the vote for City Treasurer, compared with that for Mayor last year:—

	Mayor, 1868.			City Treasurer, 1869.		
Wards.	Tyndale, Rep.	Fox, Dem.	Majorities.	Marcer, Rep.	Patterson, Dem.	Majorities.
1	2383	2133	250R	2149	1445	695R
2	2514	3575	1061D	2329	2839	510D
3	1326	2491	1165D	1113	1906	793D
4	1129	2866	1737D	946	2347	1401D
5	1139	2231	1092D	885	1865	980D
6	1096	1718	622D	806	1261	455D
7	2576	2151	425R	2109	1676	433R
8	1673	1651	22R	1546	1443	103R
9	1950	1834	116R	1745	1440	305R
10	2776	1796	980R	2434	1375	1059R
11	1085	2070	985D	849	1545	696D
12	1424	1773	349D	1151	1386	235D
13	2249	1924	325R	1852	1448	404R
14	2616	1994	622R	2180	1548	632R
15	4154	3523	631R	3870	2774	1096R
16	1840	2168	328D	1605	1579	26R
17	1496	2784	1288D	1228	2093	865D
18	3126	2289	837R	2856	1698	1158R
19	3423	3092	331R	2928	2349	579R
20	4753	4531	222R	4485	3481	1004R
21	1513	1196	317R	1471	1082	389R
22	2545	1690	855R	2451	1582	869R
23	2256	1783	473R	2101	1640	461R
24	2071	2039	32R	1840	1732	108R
25	1267	1928	661D	1143	1818	675D
26	3223	2372	851R	3075	2023	1058R
27	1178	1049	129R	1023	817	206R
28	898	866	32R	846	791	55R
Totals	59679	61517 59679		53007 48983	48983	
Major. for Fox, D.		1838		4024		
Aggregate		121196		101990		

CITY COMMISSIONER.

Wards.	Locke, Rep.	Coxe, Dem.	Wards.	Locke, Rep.	Coxe, Dem.
1	2129	1452	19	2931	2351
2	2341	2841	20	4318	3503
3	1123	1910	21	1471	1081
4	950	2343	22	2450	1581
5	882	1874	23	1981	1651
6	801	1261	24	1823	1743
7	2196	1669	25	1130	1826
8	1510	1431	26	3066	2036
9	1747	1441	27	1019	817
10	2454	1346	28	836	799
11	850	1546	Total	52,842 49,071	49,071
12	1281	1299	Maj.	3,771	
13	1872	1427	Agg.	101,913	
14	2174	1547			
15	3858	2902			
16	1609	1568			
17	1192	2121			
18	2848	1705			

The County Tickets.

The following was the vote cast for the different county officers:—

	RECORDER OF DEEDS.		PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.	
WARDS.	Houseman, Rep.	Brenner, Dem.	Hopkins, Rep.	Jackson, Dem.
First	2146	1487	2198	1397
Second	2289	2826	2316	2844
Third	1109	1874	1104	1906
Fourth	1034	2236	936	2355
Fifth	878	1862	889	1862
Sixth	797	1270	813	1247
Seventh	2107	1673	2133	1647
Eighth	1426	1549	1441	1553
Ninth	1745	1442	1747	1441
Tenth	2407	1363	2435	1343
Eleventh	849	1545	850	1546
Twelfth	1189	1391	1222	1366
Thirteenth	1869	1483	1884	1444
Fourteenth	2124	1574	2197	1499
Fifteenth	3782	2902	3853	2936
Sixteenth	1615	1581	1652	1573
Seventeenth	1159	2101	1180	2095
Eighteenth	2820	1711	2856	1712
Nineteenth	2934	2350	2927	2340
Twentieth	4430	3587	4315	3460
Twenty-first	1461	1084	1473	1082
Twenty-second	2440	1592	2458	1578
Twenty-third	1991	1640	1998	1643
Twenty-fourth	1810	1767	1820	1751
Twenty-fifth	1142	1841	1136	1820
Twenty-sixth	2865	2236	3176	2025
Twenty-sev'nth	983	834	1024	812
Twenty-eighth	841	793	838	799
Total	52,365 49,401	49,401	52,988 48,959	48,959
Majority	2,964		4,029	
Aggregate	101,766		101,947	

	CORONER.		CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.	
WARDS.	Taylor, Rep.	Reichard, Dem.	Ashton, Rep.	Sellers, Dem.
First	2125	1442	2138	1442
Second	2337	2780	2401	2766
Third	1127	1892	1117	1906
Fourth	944	2359	980	2326
Fifth	891	1867	902	1856
Sixth	782	1288	825	1234
Seventh	2163	1640	2106	1668
Eighth	1537	1447	1551	1448
Ninth	1745	1442	1747	1440
Tenth	2498	1312	2438	1319
Eleventh	850	1546	849	1545
Twelfth	1149	1445	1217	1359
Thirteenth	1864	1462	1824	1454
Fourteenth	2161	1566	2163	1555
Fifteenth	3884	2860	3843	2787
Sixteenth	1580	1491	1655	1571
Seventeenth	1188	2097	1219	2051
Eighteenth	2836	1799	2858	1696
Nineteenth	2922	2302	2950	2328
Twentieth	4318	3567	4390	3539
Twenty-first	1465	1089	1488	1072
Twenty-second	2443	1589	2456	1571
Twenty-third	1979	1653	2104	1639
Twenty-fourth	1843	1743	1785	1750
Twenty-fifth	1140	1821	1141	1818
Twenty-sixth	3176	2025	3056	2036
Twenty-sev'nth	1019	815	1029	805
Twenty-eighth	831	801	848	791
Total	52,797 49,191	49,191	53,087 48,761	48,761
Majority	3,606		4,326	
Aggregate	101,988		101,848	

COUNCILS AND THE LEGISLATURE

The Vote for State Senator—The Composition of the Legislature and City Councils.

State Senator—First District.

Wards.	Watt, R.	Diamond, D.
First	2165	1587
Second	2422	2767
Third	1107	1913
Fourth	929	2349
Seventh	2498	1603
Eighth	1461	1525
Twenty-sixth	3064	2014
	12,346	13,558 13,346

Majority for Diamond, D. 212

The State Legislature.

The following list gives the names and politics of the members of the new Legislature:—

SENATE.

1. A. J. Diamond, D.
2. A. W. Henszey, R.
3. D. A. Nagle, D.
4. George Connell, R.
5. C. H. Stinson, R.
H. J. Brooke, R.
6. R. J. Linderman, D.
7. R. S. Brown, D.
8. J. D. Davis, D.
9. W. M. Randall, D.
10. A. G. Brodhead, D.
11. P. M. Osterhaut, R.
12. S. G. Turner, D.
13. A. G. Olmstead, R.
14. John R. Beck, D.
15. Thos. Chalfant, D.
16. David Mumma, R.
17. E. Billingfelt, R.
J. D. Warfel, R.
18. A. G. Miller, D.
19. C. M. Duncan, D.
20. Richard Scull, R.
21. J. K. Robinson, R.
C. J. T. McIntire, D.
22. Harry White, R.
23. W. A. Wallace, D.
24. A. A. Purman, D.
25. J. L. Graham, R.
Thos. Howard, R.
26. James S. Rutan, R.
27. James Kerr, R.
28. H. Allen, R.
29. M. B. Lowry, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia.
1. L. B. Thomas, R.
2. G. Maxwell, R.; gain.
3. Sam'l Josephs, D.
4. Wm. Elliott, R.
5. Edw. G. Carlin, D.
6. R. C. Graham, R.
7. Robt. Johnson, R.
8. James V. Stokes, R.
9. Sam'l D. Dailey, D.
10. Elisha W. Davis, R.
11. Wm. M. Bunn, R.
12. Alex. Adaire, R.
13. J. A. Geisz, R.; gain.
14. John Cloud, R.
15. Adam Albright, R.
16. Marshall C. Hong, R.
17. Watson Comly, R.
18. James Miller, R.

Adams.
A. B. Dill, D.

Allegheny.
1. M. S. Humphreys, R.
2. Alex. Miller, R.
3. Joseph Walton, R.
4. James Taylor, R.
5. D. W. White, R.
6. John H. Kerr, R.

Armstrong.
M. M. Steele, R.

Beaver and Washington.
1. Wm. G. Shurlock, R.
2. A. J. Buffington, R.
3. H. J. Vankirk, R.

Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset.
1. J. H. Longnecker, R.
2. F. B. Long, R.

Berks.
1. Henry Brobst, D.
2. A. T. C. Keffer, D.
3. H. H. Schwartz, D.

Blair.
Joseph Robinson, R.

Bradford and Sullivan.
1. J. F. Chamberlain, R.
2. N. W. Ackley, R.

Bucks.
1. Joshua Beans, D.
2. F. McKinstry, D.

Butler, Lawrence, and Mercer.
1. C. W. McCracken, R.
2. D. Craig, R.
3. E. A. Wheeler, R.
4. Alex. Leslie, R.

Cambria.
John Porter, D.

Cameron, Clinton, and M'Kean.
A. B. Armstrong, D.

Carbon and Monroe.
James Place, D.

Chester.
1. Jas. C. Roberts, R.
2. Joseph C. Keech, R.
3. A. Darlington, R.

Clarion and Jefferson.
R. D. Brown, D.

Crawford.
1. H. C. Johnson, R.
2. F. W. Ames, R.

Clearfield, Elk, and Forest.
John G. Hall, D.

Centre.
Jacob G. Meyer, D.

Columbia and Montour.
George Scott, D.

Cumberland.
John B. Leidig, D.

Dauphin.
1. A. C. Smith, R.
2. John E. Parsons, R.

Delaware.
Thomas V. Cooper, R.

Erie.
1. C. O. Bowman, R.
2. D. D McCreary, R.

Fayette.
T. B. Schnatterly, D.

Franklin and Perry.
1. G. Skinner, D.; gain.
2. D. Milliken, D.; gain.

Greene.
Jos. Sedgewick, D.

Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata.
1. John R. Savage, R.
2. Saml. F. Bevan, R.

Indiana and Westmoreland.
1. D. M. Marshal, R.
2. A. M. Fulton, R.
3. Jacob F. Kreps, R.

Lancaster.
1. A. Godschalk, R.
2. A. C. Reinoehl, R.
3. E. B. Herr, R.
4. John E. Wiley, R.

Lebanon.
J. B. Deiniuger, R.

Lehigh.
1. Conrad Weiser, D.
2. D. H. Creitz, D.

Luzerne.
1. S. W. Keene, D.
2. D. L. O'Neill, D.
3. N. G. Westler, D.

Lycoming, Union, and Snyder.
1. Theodore Hill, R.
2. Thomas Church, R.
3. W. O. Herrold, R.

Montgomery.
1. James Eschbach, D.
2. John J. Harvey, D.

Northampton.
1. Samuel Boileau, D.
2. David Engleman, D.

Northumberland.
Rob't Montgomery, D.

Pike and Wayne.
Wm. H. Dimmick, D.

Potter and Tioga.
1. B. B. Strang, R.
2. J. B. Niles, R.

Schuylkill.
1. James Ellis, D.
2. J. Irvin Steele, D.
3. F. W. Snyder, D.

Susquehanna and Wyoming.
1. George S. Fassett, R.
2. A. P. Stephens, R.

Venango and Warren.
1. J. D. McJunkin, R.
2. Charles W. Stone, R.

York.
1. George Hursh, D.
2. B. F. Porter, D.

The old State Senate contained 18 Republicans and 15 Democrats, a Republican majority of 3. The new State Senate, according to the reports we have received, contains 18 Republicans, 15 Democrats; a Republican majority of 3.

The old House of Representatives contained 62 Republicans and 38 Democrats, a Republican majority of 24. The new House, according to the reports we have received, contains 63 Republicans, 37 Democrats: a Republican majority of 26.

On joint ballot in the old Legislature the Republicans had 27 majority; in the new they will have a majority of 30.

The New City Councils.

The following list gives the names and politics of the members of the new Councils:—

SELECT COUNCIL.

Wards.
1. Thos. A. Barlow, R.
2. C. E. Kamerly, D.
3. John C. McCall, D.
4. Henry Marcus, D.
5. John Cochran, D.
6. J. B. Bickel, D.
7. J. A. Shermer, R.
8. A. L. Hodgdon.
9. John Fareira, R.
10. A. H. Franciscus, R.
11. Samuel G. King, D.
12. Geo. W. Plumly, D.
13. J. L. Shoemaker, R.
14. David Cramer, R.

Wards.
15. W. W. Burnell, R.
16. J. W. Hopkins, D.
17. Jos. H. Hookey, D.
18. Wm. Bumm, R.
19. James Ritchie, R.
20. C. H. Harkness, R.
21. Chas. T. Jones, R.
22. Wm. F. Smith, R.
23. E. A. Shallcross, R.
24. Saml. W. Cattell, R.
25. Saml. L. Snyder, D.
26. R. Armstrong, R.
27. Hugh McIlvain, R.
28. Geo. A. Smith, R.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Wards.
1. D. M. Blackburn, R.
Wm. Calhoun, R.
2. G. B. Stockdale, R.
Isaac Griffiths, D.
T. Hamilton, D.
3. W. H. Fagan, D.
G. W. Nickels, D.
4. W. Mountain, D.
J. F. Stockdale, D.
5. J. J. Hargaden, D.
6. A. M. Grant, D.
7. J. Bardsley, R.
J. V. Creely, R.
8. J. C. Martin. gain.
John Rice, R.
9. R. Liggett, D.; gain.
W. Allison, R.
10. W. B. Hanna, R.
G. W. Hall, R.
11. T. G. Hill, D.
12. W. T. Ladner, D.
13. Abraham Kline, R.
R. J. C. Walker, R.
14. E. W. Leighton, R.
Henry C. Oram, R.
15. Henry Huhn, R.
R. W. Shields, R.
H. A. Stiles, R.
J. F. Glenn, R.

Wards.
16. Geo. J. Hetzell, D.
J. Logan, R., gain.
17. John Canning, D.
Wm. H. Ehret, D.
18. Daniel P. Ray, R.
D. W. Stockham, R.
Joseph Allen, R.
19. Chas. A. Souder, R.
Daniel Currie, R.
John Mullineux, R.
Nicholas Shane, R.
20. Jamer Jenner, R.
Wm. S. Allen, R.
Saml. Miller, R.
Wm. Baldwin, R.
——— R.
21. James Bowker, R.
22. Louis Wagner, R.
J. C. Gilbert, R.
23. S. C. Willetts, R.
Amos R. Ellis, R.
24. — Glass, R.; gain.
T. Lewis, R.; gain.
25. Charles Judge, D.
26. John B. Parker, R.
James S. Stewart, R.
Geo. A. Shisler, R.
27. James M. Sellers, R.
28. Geo. W. Myers, R.

The old Select Council contained 18 Republicans and 10 Democrats, a Republican majority of 8. The new Select Council contains 17 Republicans and 11 Democrats, a Republican majority of 6. The old Common Council contained 40 Republicans, 18 Democrats, a Republican majority of 22. The new Common Council contains 41 Republicans and 17 Democrats, a Republican majority of 24. The Republicans on joint ballot had in the old Councils 30 majority; in the new they have 30 majority.

OHIO.

The Re-election of Governor Hayes—The Legislature Probably Democratic.

The returns thus far received from Ohio are too meagre to enable us to give the figures, but there is no doubt of the re-election of General Hayes as Governor by a majority of about 10,000, although some enthusiastic Republicans claim that the losses and gains are so evenly balanced as to make the Republican majority fully equal to that of last year on the Secretaryship of State, which reached 17,383. General Grant's majority at the November election was 41,428. The following is the entire Republican ticket, all of which is undoubtedly elected:—

Governor .... General Rutherford B. Hayes
Lieutenant-Governor .... John C. Lee
Treasurer .... Sidney S. Warner
Attorney-General .... Francis B. Pond
Supreme Judge .... Luther Day
Board of Public Works .... Richard R. Porter

It is generally conceded that the Democracy have carried the State Legislature, ensuring the defeat of the fifteenth amendment. But the districts have been so gerrymandered that the Democrats last year secured a majority of ten on joint ballot, 3 in the Senate and 7 in the House, although the Republicans carried the State by a majority of over 17,000.

Both Sides.

A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* reads:—

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12—10·45 P. M.—From present appearances Hayes, the Republican candidate for Governor, has a majority of from 12,000 to 15,000, and it may reach 20,000.

Per contra, the *World* has the following special:—

COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—Sufficient returns have been received to render it certain that Pendleton is elected, with a Democratic Legislature.

Latest Returns—Standing of the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Pendleton's majority in Hamilton county is 500, and the whole Democratic county ticket is elected.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—The election is doubtful. The House will probably be Democratic and the Senate Republican. The majority for Mayor will not be large. The Democrats claim that Pendleton is elected, and are very jubilant, firing cannon, etc.

IOWA.

Re-election of Governor Merrill—The Republican Majority about 25,000.

The despatch given below shows that the entire Republican ticket in Iowa has been elected, as follows:—

Governor .... Samuel Merrill.
Lieutenant-Governor .... Madison M. Walden.
Supreme Court .... John F. Dillon.
Supt. Pub. Ins .... Abraham Skissell.

The Latest Returns.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Returns from the Iowa election come in very slowly, but the State will probably give 25,000 Republican majority. Monticello gives 250 Republican majority; five less than last year.

LOST.

An American Citizen Among the Arabs.

From Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 1.

We have received the following communication:—

HOTEL MEURICE, Sept. 29.—Will you be so kind as to give publicity to the following facts in relation to the mysterious disappearance of Dr. E. E. Wilson, a citizen of the United States, but for many years a resident of Paris, No. 27 Rue Bonaparte? Dr. Wilson went to Egypt in company with some relatives in December, 1868. These latter returned to Italy, parting from him at Cairo on December 11, he intending to visit Suez, and then proceed to Jaffa, embarking at Port Said. He left his luggage at Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, excepting a small satchel, went to Suez, then visited the canal, and returned to Suez. On the 23d of December he wrote a letter to the undersigned stating that the next day he would visit the Fountain of Moses, and then return to Cairo, and proceed on his journey to Syria. This is the last ever heard from him. After some months had elapsed his friends addressed letters to the American Consuls, which at first did not elicit any information, but subsequent inquiries found his luggage at Cairo, and his satchel in the Hotel Victoria at Suez, the landlord of which deposed to Dr. Wilson having arrived there on the 19th; that early on the morning of the 24th he made arrangements with an Arab boatman to take him across the bay and to return for him at 4 o'clock. Just as the boat was about to start, two men, appearing to the landlord like Frenchmen, asked permission to go in the boat, which Dr. Wilson granted. They then started, and that is the last trace of him that has been discovered. Charles Hale, Esq., Consul-General of the United States at Alexandria, has exerted himself in the search without any positive result. The facts known are comprised in the foregoing statement. Dr. Wilson is about 43 years of age, tall, slender, and of very erect form: his hair and beard sandy, rather inclined to baldness, wears spectacles, quick in his movements, well educated, and of varied information—altogether a man of noticeable appearance. Any information respecting him may be sent to Charles Hale, Esq., Consul-General for the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, or to Consul-General Read, at Paris.

I remain, etc.,
J. G. FELL, of Philadelphia, United States.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Raising Russian War Vessels at Sebastopol.

Our countryman, Colonel J. E. Gowen, has been wonderfully successful in his operations on the sunken war vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol. It will be remembered that these ships were sunk by the Russian Government to prevent capture, or being set on fire by the allies during the Crimean war. The number thus sunk was seventy-eight, of which the Colonel has raised twenty-seven in a serviceable condition. Some of these were large line-of-battle ships and very heavy, the Vladimir weighing 5000 tons. Most of the wooden vessels were so damaged by the boring of the little teredo as to be worthless; but all the iron craft were in complete preservation, and one of them, the Elboorous, is now the yacht of the Empress of Russia.

On first attempting to raise these vessels Colonel Gowen met with failures that would have disheartened less persevering men. The ordinary india rubber caissons and pontoons used for such purposes proved inadequate to lift such immense weights, and the Colonel then built caissons of his own. These caissons had six girder frames running fore and aft to give strength, and at the bows were heavy slinging chains running over wheels to lift the submerged vessels. They were divided into compartments, and when the lifting commenced the after ones admitted water to counterbalance the depression forward, and the caisson was sunk to nearly the level of the water; then, by means of an air pump, the compartments were freed of water, and, as the caissons rose, the ships lifted with them. When it is stated that the ships were sunk in 60 feet of water, and imbedded in from 19 to 23 feet of mud, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking, which, through the energy of Colonel Gowen, resulted in freeing the harbor and roadstead of Sebastopol from such serious obstructions to navigation.

PROMONTORY POINT.

A Queer Town—Who Live There and What They Do.

From the Quincy Whig.

Promontory Point, on the Union Pacific Railroad, must be a queer "city." In fact, must be a lovely village in which to dwell. The following description, taken from a letter written some days ago by a gentleman at the Point to a friend in this city, induces us to think that the Point must certainly, without doubt, be a healthy locality. It would not suit us; fluids appear to be entirely too scarce. However, we give the description of the place as written by a gentleman who is "thar," and knows all about it:—

"We have about four hundred inhabitants, consisting and made up of men and women who gain a livelihood by close attention to the following branches of business:—Railroad men, telegraphers, grocery men, saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, cheap clothing establishments, Chinamen, Indians, dogs, horse-thieves, confidence men, and gamblers. The town is built almost entirely of canvas tents, etc. The nearest water to us is nine miles; bring what we use here in tanks on flat cars; get everything we want to eat, and all kinds of fruit and vegetables daily from California, so you see on that score we are very well provided for; but for the balance, I can't say as much; yet, as the boy said, 'It's better than thunder,' and not much either.

"The country around here is the most dreary desert, parched up alkali and sage brush place you ever saw—very hot through the day, but cool at night. Forty miles east of here is the great Salt Lake Valley, rather a fine country and full of Mormons, who hate and despise a Gentile as they do poison; but if ever the two companies settle their difficulties, and get the junction permanently established anywhere in the valley, they will have to come to time. It would not be such a bad place to live anywhere in the valley, but here, O Lord, deliver us! We live in hopes that it won't be long until we will be moved from here. Last week we had a man shot here, and another stabbed, and the same day a prize-fight, and now, while I write, the 'bruisers' and 'fancy are congregated across the street, and are having another fight for one hundred dollars a side. The contestants for the prize are two gentlemen (?), who rejoice in the euphonious titles of 'Horse-thief Joe' and 'Smoky Hill Jack.' They are fighting in a large tent. Admission $1·50. Front seats reserved for ladies(?) I can tell every time one of them gets in a 'winder' from the shoulder, or 'goes to grass,' by the shouts and yells that arise from their admiring audience. You ought to be there to see the gamblers 'go for' the passengers with three-card monte and other nice little games. Yesterday one fellow lost $1300 before he found out that it was not a square game he was playing. Oh, it's nice out here."

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

A Child Chopped to Pieces.

Says the Watertown (Wis.) *Republican*:—We have been informed of the particulars of an affair which occurred in the Seventh ward of this city about two weeks since, the details of which would be altogether too shocking and horrid for relation, were it not that a useful lesson might thereby be conveyed, showing the power of strong drink to demoralize a man of a naturally kind heart and affectionate nature.

At the time mentioned a resident of the ward went to his house in a state of intoxication and declared his purpose to go hunting. His wife did her utmost to dissuade him, as their little child was lying at the point of death; but he put her off with a brutal answer, and, taking his gun, left the house. During his absence the child died, and the grief-stricken mother, mourning her terrible loss with a sorrow which the cruel circumstances made doubly keen, proceeded to compose the little form of her child, and prepare it for burial. But before the sad task was done, the husband and father returned, maddened with liquor, and seeing the dead body of the child upon the bed he seemed roused to perfect frenzy, and seizing it, he dashed it upon the floor and rushed to the door for an axe to chop it to pieces.

Returning with the axe, he was about to carry his purpose into execution, and already had the weapon raised above the body, when three or four women, who had came in to condole with his wife, pushed him back, and after a desperate struggle, prevented him from committing the horrible act.

A more revolting affair never came to our knowledge, and, though great efforts were made to keep it hushed up, it became known among the neighbors, and a strong feeling of aversion and resentment is felt by them toward the man who has shown himself capable of cherishing so diabolical a purpose.

THE CUBA.

Why She Ran Into Wilmington.

It having been hinted that Commodore Higgins put into Wilmington for the purpose of allowing the United States authorities an opportunity to capture the Cuba, and that he has been well paid by the Spanish Government for so doing, the calumnious insinuation against the character of an upright gentleman is thus answered by a resident of New Yord, who knows him well, and aided in purchasing and fitting out the vessel he commands:—

"When the Cuba was lying off the coast of New Jersey, a vessel load of coal was sent to her. While the coal was being shipped, a storm arose, and one of the hawsers by which the Cuba and the schooner were lashed together parted, and the schooner was driven ashore, where she went to pieces. Commodore Higgins and one of the pilots were severely injured by a blow from the hawser, the former being knocked senseless upon the deck, and the latter so badly bruised that he is still in the sick-bay in charge of the surgeon. The supply of coal taken on board the Cuba was only one-third of the quantity required to steam her, and, therefore, when opposite Wilmington, her commander concluded to run her into that port and fill her bins."

SENTER.

His Message to the Tennesseeans.

Governor Senter's message to-day is the ablest State paper produced in Tennessee for years. The immediate enfranchisement of Rebels was earnestly recommended, and the ratification of the fifteenth amendment was pressed by him with a skill, tact, adroitness, and force that commanded the respectful attention of even its enemies. The free school system was deservedly praised for the wonderful results gained in the two years of its existence, and its continuance and generous support warmly urged. The sale of all delinquent railways, and the use of the proceeds in lessening the State debt, was presented as the sure and the only way out of the wretched condition of the finances. The Legislature was asked to do something effectual towards bringing in population and capital to develop the amazing resources of Tennessee proper. Notice was taken of the State's Prison and the State's charities. Governor Senter is rated much higher by all parties than ever before.

A First-Class Sensation.

Chicago has the excitement of a first-class mystery. This time it is the genuine article; no rapping spirit; no impalpable ghost; an actual defunct corpus on the edge of the public highway. Near the end of a street bridge, wedged in between piles, just clear of the water, the fascinating object was discovered. The community immediately shuddered. Murder, doubtless; but how, when, where, by whom, and why was this disposal made of the body? These were the questions; and while the jury sat the rumors grew. At length the verdict is brought in. Nobody guilty. Deceased, intoxicated, fell off the bridge, and was either killed by the fall or suffocated *in loco*. Although the corpse is just discovered, the accident took place six months ago. How the inebriate got over the edge is not explained, nor why, if the corpse laid close to the street, nobody ever before, by eyes or nose, perceived it. The affair has the perspicuity of a well-known narrative about rats stealing pork through a hole in the bottom of a barrel, and leaving the brine. Queer lapses are characteristic of Chicago, but they usually pertain to things connubial,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Patrick Campbell vs. John O'Neil.—A feigned issue to try the ownership of a distillery property. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Charles Frederick Binder vs. Edward Monk. An action to recover compensation for services rendered by plaintiff as manager of defendant's chemical factory at White Hall. The defense alleged that the stipulation for wages was founded upon the condition that plaintiff was competent to perform the duties of the position, and that he utterly failed to give satisfaction; the chemicals made under his superintendence being of a very inferior quality. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869.

The supply of currency in our market continues short of the demand, though the latter is unusually light for the season. In this respect our market is in unfavorable contrast with that of New York, where capital appears abundant and readily accessible at from 4 to 6 per cent. on demand. It is not an easy task to account for the scarcity of currency in our city, unless it be supposed that heavy amount are locked up by the great grain operators of the Northwest, having their headquarters in Chicago, and having in view a forced rise in prices.

If this be the case, why is it that New York is just now plethoric with money, and our city suffering from indigence? This contrast might indeed be accounted for if capitalists in New York refused to buy Western grain, or the banks to discount grain paper, but the opposite appears to be the case, while the banks have long enjoyed unenviable notoriety in refusing to advance on grain security, though this is a far safer investment than the best paper in the market. This cause, therefore, fails to account for the condition of our market, but the fact is patent that money is scarce, high and irregular, and the demand for it, in consequence, restricted to the absolute wants of the current hour.

The market in gold continues very quiet, and the transactions are strictly limited to the requirements of trade. Sales opened this morning at 130¼, and continued to noon without fluctuation.

The stillness and monotony which rule in the stock market extend to Government securities. There is little investment demand, and prices are stationary.

A general dulness prevailed at the Stock Board to-day, and prices continue without quotable change.

In State loans there were no sales. City sixes sold at 100⅞ for the new issues, and City fives at 92.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 47¾@48, b. o., no change; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120, b. o.; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37⅞, b. o. 36 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 52½ for Minehill; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 53½ for Lehigh Valley.

In Canal, Coal, and Passenger Railway stocks there was not a single sale to report. 34½ was offered for Lehigh Navigation, but not taken.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New..100⅞	$2000 Leh V bs..rg. 95½
$6000 do..ls.b5.100⅞	9 sh Cam & Am.2d.120
$1100 Phila 6s, 1872.. 92	100 sh Penna R..... 56½
$2000 C & A 6s '89... 82	180 do.......ls. 56⅜
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s.... 97	100 sh Cata Pf..b30. 37⅞
$1000 Elmira R 7s... s5wn.. 89	100 sh Reading R.c. 47¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S.6s of 1881, 119⅞@120; do. 1862, 120@120¼; do. 1864, 119½@119¾; do. 1865, 119½@119¾; do. 1865, new, 118⅛@118¼; do. 1867, do. 118⅛@118¾; do. 1868, do., 118⅛@118¾; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; U.S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅛@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 130⅛@130⅜; Silver, 127@129.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅞@120⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 120@120¾; do., 1864, 119½@119¾; do., 1865, 119½@119⅞; do., July, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. do., 1867, 118⅛@118⅜; do., 1868, 118⅛@118⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; 6s, 107⅛@108; Gold, 130¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅞@120; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120½; do. 1864, 119½@119½; do. 1865, 119½@119⅝; do. July, 1865, 118@118¼; do. July, 1867, 118@118¼; do. July, 1868, 118@118¼; 5s, 10-40, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 130⅛@130⅜.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending October 9, 1869 .... $17,553·36
Previous in 1869 .... 506,893·89

Total in 1869 .... $524,447·25
To same period in 1868 .... 474,060·52

Increase in 1869 .... $58,386·73

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.—The Flour market is without important change, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased 800 barrels, including superfine, at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6·50@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6@6 25 per bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market continues dull, and the receipts have somewhat fallen off. Sales of Western red at $1·40; 400 bushels Pennsylvania do. at $1·43; and 300 bushels Louisiana white at $1·45. Rye is steady, and 600 bushels Western sold at $1·06. Corn is rather firmer, but there is very little doing. Sales of yellow at $1·03@1·05, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 95@97c. Oats are quiet and in favor of buyers. 3000 bushels Western sold at 58@59c. 3000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at $1·29.

Whisky is scarce and firm at $1·27@1·30 per gallon

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

GLASGOW, Oct. 13.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........51 | 11 A. M.........57 | 2 P. M.........58

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Alexander Young, Townsend, 12 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

PUT BACK.

Brig Tubal Cain, hence for Key West with coal, has put back leaky, for repairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 13.—Sixteen boats left here this morning, as follows:—
Harrison & Son; Eleven Brothers; and Mary, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
R. M. Forsman and Helen and Harry, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. Seasholtz; W. W. Mayberry; C. A. Lyman; and John Zimmerman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
John Lingofelt and Wm. King, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Samuel Christ, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
W. N. Carter, with lumber to Parker, Trucks & Co.
J. K. Parker, with lumber to John Wilson.
Cumberland, with wood, for Manayunk.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 12.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Ellen, with barley, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
Gen. Butler; Alpha; Eldorado; Estelle; A. Allison; Jos. Lord; C. Downer; and J. C. Russell, with coal for New York.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simcns, hence, at London 2d inst.
Ship Dover, Beer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 27th ult.
Ship Medora, Reed, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 29th ult.
Ship Frigate Bird, Lippee, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 30th ult.
Ship Statsraad Brock, Niclayson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 30th ult.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Roman, Boggs, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence, at Portland 11th inst., via New York.
Steamer Centipede, Beckett, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig J. B. Kirby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schrs L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, and Alabama, Vangilder, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

IT OF THE PRESS.

al Opinions of the Leading Journals pon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GRANT AND THE GOLD RING.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has published an extraordinary series of statements, which we transferred to our columns the other day. We assume them to be true because, first, they are not in conflict with any of the known facts of the transaction to which they refer; second, they are quite consistent with what we know of the characters of the persons of whom they treat; and, third, they are corroborated by the statement officially promulgated by President Grant, so far as that statement goes.

If they are true, and if Mr. Corbin was, as he has publicly denied being, the real organizer of the recent corner in gold and in the intimate confidence of the persons who admit themselves to have been concerned in that movement, what follows? Mr. Corbin is not known in Wall street so well, nor has he any such financial reputation, as would lead astute operators to give full confidence to his financial ideas, or to defer their own practised judgments, in their own specialty, to his crude theories. Neither is he a capitalist, so far as we know, of such pith and moment that his money was needed by men who had control of any number of millions without him. What was it, then, that induced Messrs. Fisk and Gould and the rest to follow the lead of a man in whose judgment it does not appear that they had any particular reason for confiding, and of whose money it does not appear that they stood in need. Simply this:—Mr. Corbin is the brother-in-law of the President of the United States. As such he was supposed to posсess the confidence of that officer and to have knowledge of his intentions. The sole value of Mr. Corbin to the bulls lay in their belief, first, that he knew the Executive mind; next, that he was willing to sell that knowledge for a share in the profits of a commercial speculation; and, third, that the President was willing to have him.

This last is the shameful part of the story. The facts which have come out about Mr. Corbin's letter to President Grant, which Messrs. Fisk and Gould were so anxious to have that officer receive that they sent it to him by a special emissary, bring afresh upon Mr. Grant anew the dark suspicion, which the *World* at first expressed its utter disbelief in, of his complicity in the designs of the gold gamblers. It behooves him to explain what that letter was, and what his answer to it. But, in any case, what a scandal and shame it is that the contrivers of the corner should have, as it is undeniable that they did have, grounds for believing that he might be induced to join their ring!

Since the beginning of President Grant's administration he has been bestowing the patronage of his office with an utter disregard of any considerations of fitness, or of anything else except that the appointees were either his relations or his benefactors. It is not proved that he has ever refused anything to one who had given him anything, or who could establish the remotest relationship to him, except in one instance. That was the case wherein he was applied to by Mr. Fisk, Jr., for a little official and private information in return, it would seem, for a free ride on a Sound steamer. Put upon anybody else, this would have been a gross insult. But, really, is Mr. Fisk to be considered culpable for not knowing exactly the point at which the Spartan virtue of Grant began? As a brownstone front is to a seat in the Cabinet, so—Mr. Fisk, Jr., might not unreasonably have worked out his problem in proportion—is a free ride on a steamboat to a little bit of information, to impart which not impoverished Grant and made Fisk, Jr., rich indeed. But the gratitude of Grant in this instance alone failed to overcome his sense of what is "fair." He did not suggest, so far as appears, that the price was too small, though it may fairly be supposed that he thought so. He only tried to convince Mr. Fisk, Jr., and succeeded in convincing him, that what he proposed was "not quite fair." He did not treat the proposition as an insult. It would have been absurd if he had. It is no more a dereliction of duty to give a man information which you have no right to impart in return for favors than it is, in return for favors, to put a man in a place which he is unfit to fill. General Grant could not resent such propositions, and he did not resent this one, because his whole official course has laid him open to such propositions. When a President accepts promiscuous pecuniary favors he must know, unless he is a fool, that the giver expects reciprocation. A New York newspaper forbids its reporters to accept free rides on the railways or to eat gratuitous viands at hotels, because it knows that a return may be expected from carriers and from publicans. General Grant takes such things although he must know that such returns may be expected. The difference is that a different sense of dignity and decency obtains in the conduct of New York newspapers and in the conduct of General Grant.

When Mr. Grant's gratitude thus unexpectedly and unprecedentedly failed, what was left but to assail his other weakness—his love of his kin? By engaging the co-operation of Mr. Corbin, the "ring" seem to have thought that they could work upon it. By promising profit to Mr. Corbin, they appealed to both the consanguineous and the pecuniary affections of Mr. Grant. It is due to Mr. Grant's character to say that in this instance both appeals failed. But it is due to the judgment of the managers of the combination to say that neither ever failed before.

Grant's fate has indeed been melancholy and monitory. He has been scarcely six months in office. Yet during that time he has managed to fill the public service with a horde of flagrant incompetents and to institute the vastest and most scandalous system of nepotism that was ever known except in a decayed dynasty. And he has returned more favors for what he must have known were meant for bribes than all our previous Presidents put together. He has made his name a byword by deserting his duty and roaming about the country taking his pleasures publicly and continually. He has let himself out as a cheap and profitable advertisement to every hotel keeper who chose to keep him. He has incurred the unfounded but reasonable suspicion of being in complicity with a set of men whose business is to gamble with the public credit which his business is to uphold. And he has now sunk to furnish the matter of a small sensation to a moribund tuppenny newspaper.

THE HORNET AS A PIRATE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our readers are well aware that, though much is said currently about "international law," there is no such distinct code. What there is consists of precedents in the courts of various countries, where the statements of the cases are based, or attempted to be based, on broad principles of justice and common sense. In view of the gradual formation of this body of law, the case of the Cuban privateer Hornet will become of deep interest. The facts of the case are not yet clear, but so far as they are known it would appear beyond question that the vessel was manned and provisioned in the ports of this country, where she was once arrested on suspicion and released; that she also touched at Halifax, where she was detained and again released; and that she received her armament subsequently from a vessel off the coast.

She finally, whether from want of coal or to present a test case, put in at Wilmington, flying openly the Cuban flag, where the United States Commissioner has summarily arrested her, on affidavit, as violating the Neutrality acts of 1818, and on the ground that she was armed and equipped within the limits of the United States, with the intent to commit hostilities against a friendly power, and also upon the high seas as a pirate.

The case for the United States was opened on Tuesday, the 5th, and was adjourned till yesterday in order to enable the Government to present its witnesses. The counsel for the privateer, Hon. George Davis, is represented as "boiling over with Cuban enthusiasm and sympathy," which is probably the explanation of his opening speech for the defendants being somewhat wild and sensational.

When this "Cuban heat" has somewhat cooled down, we shall probably learn from the learned advocate better what the legal points of his case are to be. It need not be said that it is a bad-looking case for the privateer.

It is true that the worst accusation, that of piracy, in the Commissioner's warrant, is one always somewhat difficult to prove.

According to the former idea of piracy, in international law, it was sufficient to constitute piracy, *jure gentium*, that the offense, say of robbery or destruction of property, should be committed on the high seas, and that the offenders should be "free from lawful authority," or, in the old French terms, should have "*ni feu ni lieu*," neither fireside nor home. It was also claimed that the act should be *lucri causa*, for the sake of gain, and *animo furandi*, or with malicious intent.

But the modern fact of plunder and destruction committed on the high seas by a rebel who does not yet fly a recognized flag has somewhat changed the old definitions of this crime. The question "How far a rebel is a pirate?" frequently came up during our civil war, both in our own courts and in English debates. Great Britain held then toward our rebels, before the recognition of belligerency, the same relation which we now hold towards the Cuban insurgents. In the debate in the House of Lords, on the 16th of May, 1861, on the President's Proclamation, Lord Chelmsford stated what was generally accepted by the English publicists, that "if the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligerent power by the British Government, if any Englishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, he would be guilty of piracy." The neutral courts would have followed in this our own courts. Judge Nelson, in the case of the crew of the Savannah, a rebel privateer, held that their offense, if proved, was that of piracy, but doubted if it would be piracy *jure gentium*, inasmuch as the intent of the prisoners was to depredate on the property of one nation only, and not on that of any or all nations.

Chief Justice Marshall, in another case—the Klintock case—threw out a similar suggestion, that a person acting in good faith under a commission, supposed to be issued by a competent foreign authority, might not be guilty of piracy.

This, however, is not the received position by publicists, nor the one resting on common sense. It is plain that for the safety of mankind every one who takes a commission from a foreign power to wage private war must do it at his own peril, and must know that his commission is unlawful.

This has been well stated in the *American Jurist*. If the acts are such as constitute piracy, it is of no consequence what other Governments have recognized belligerency; our courts are bound to follow our own political department alone, and if this has not recognized belligerency, the commission of a rebel power cannot be admitted as defense. Nor can it be admitted as a plea that a vessel like the Hornet is fitted out with intent to depredate on one power alone. If she commits, while flying a pirate flag, violence or plunder on the high seas, on the ships of a power sailing "in the peace of all nations," the presumption is that she would do the same to the vessels of other powers, and she becomes thereby a *hostis humani generis*—an enemy of the human race—and liable to be tried as a pirate anywhere.

The Hornet, it is true, may escape from the charge of piracy, inasmuch as no overt act has been committed; or because no hostile intent can be proved. The evidence presented yesterday will probably determine this.

REASONS WHY MR. GREELEY SHOULD BE COMPTROLLER.

From the N. Y. Sun.

There are very many reasons why the Hon. Horace Greeley should be elected Comptroller, and we will state some of them:—

I. He comes fully up to the Jeffersonian standard. He is "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution."

II. All the Republicans will vote for him, for he has done more to build up the Republican party than any other man in the Union.

III. All the Democrats ought to vote for him, for he believes in the fundamental proposition of the Declaration of Independence, written by the founder of the Democratic party, that all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

IV. All the Abolitionists will vote for him, for he has been the consistent opponent of slavery from the advent of Garrison down to the assassination of Lincoln.

V. All the secessionists should vote for him, for when South Carolina adopted the ordinance of session in December, 1860, he said, Let the South go in peace!

VI. All who are in favor of the fifteenth amendment will vote for him, for he has advocated manhood suffrage ever since he established the *Tribune* twenty-eight years ago.

VII. All who are opposed to the amendment ought to vote for him, for he is the strenuous opponent of the disfranchisement of the Rebels, and gave an earnest of his sincerity by going bail for Jefferson Davis.

VIII. All who oppose woman's suffrage will vote for him, for he has set his face and his journal against this threatened innovation upon the established order of things.

IX. The women of the *Revolution* should support him, because he breakfasted with them, and saw his own portrait adorning the walls of their Bureau in Twenty-third street, surrounded by a smiling and sparkling bevy of the strong-minded of the sex.

X. All the Irish ought to vote for him, for from the famous battle on the heights of Slievenamon down to the imprisonment of Costello, Warren, and the brilliant George Francis Train, he has advocated the independence of Ireland.

XI. All the temperance men will vote for him, because he never drinks anything that can intoxicate, and is in favor of having a prohibitory law upon the statute book.

XII. All the opponents of prohibition ought to vote for him, for he has in substance informed the Germans that the prohibitory law is to remain a dead letter, and therefore he may be regarded as a fac-simile of the man down East, who was in favor of the Maine law, but was opposed to its enforcement.

XIII. All the champions of Cuba should vote for him, for no man in the Union has advocated the independence of the Gem of the Antilles with more zeal and ability than the editor of the *Tribune*.

XIV. All the supporters of Spanish supremacy on the American continent ought to vote for him, for he is the personal and political friend of the Secretary of State, who steadily opposes the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and causes the arrest and imprisonment of sons of Cuba on our shores who want to go home and strike a blow for the deliverance of their native isle.

XV. Finally, everybody ought to vote for him because this is the first fair chance Mr. Greeley has ever had for testing his popularity before the people of this State. As the prospect is that the regular Democratic majority will be about 50,000, therefore the only mode for securing his success is for all the classes we have enumerated to give him their votes, and thus make his election unanimous.

Let it be done! Let us elect Horace Greeley!

BRIDGET AND CHANG.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The kitchen problem is becoming an imminent peril. Whether Mr. Jones be bull or bear, Bridget's tough beefsteaks lie alike like lead all day on his stomach and brain. It is riding him to death as surely as the relentless Old Man did Sinbad. He grows gaunt, lean, dyspeptic. Mrs. Jones, who for ten squabbling years of married life has been cherishing a dream of gray-haired retainers and faithful servitude drawn from English novels, has wakened to the reality, cries shrilly against the insolent Irish and stolid Dutch, and is ready to thrust them out and accept co-operative housekeeping, a cooking machine, or a Chinaman indifferently. Her inability to train and control one maid-servant gives her hopes of her success in the cases of men if her hands were once free: she has no hold on Biddy because of the great gulf between them, though their blood ran in the same channels perhaps a few generations back so she introduces Chang, as a more accordant element, into the household, with his little pagan gods hidden in the pantry, and his home and children in the Antipodes.

There is a fact which Mrs. Jones must face sooner or later, before comfort can be restored to the distracted kitchen realm of America and that fact is that the fault lies primarily in the mistress, and not in the maid. The ideal servant of English households belonged to a family as uncultured, most probably, as Bridget's; she was trained for her work carefully by a housekeeper or upper servant. Mrs. Jones will not accept the work of a housekeeper? *Voila!* The alternative is before her. Chang brings to his work a higher civilization than that of the black Aunt Bettys and Chloes, the best cooks we have ever had in the States; but a Virginia matron knew when her biscuit were light, and took off her diamonds to inspect her pantries.

But for the insolence of Bridget there is, we are told, no remedy. Now Bridget is human. She would have been capable of respect and servility to the Hon. Miss St. Leger at home, or to the "lady at the great house." They had the advantages of long generations of good birth and culture. Mrs. Jones forgets that in this she is not like them. Bridget never does. Her American mistress is only raised above her, she fancies, by the accident of money. In a few years she or her children may have like good luck. Yet, we insist again, Biddy is human. So is Chang. And when women or men stand face to face on the bare ground of humanity, there is a power in knowledge, good breeding, and a kind heart that insures control over every insubordinate element. "He who fears to meet the working classes," says Gœthe, "and try his strength with them, stripped of all externals of circumstance and position, is a coward, because he is inferior to them." If Mrs Jones finds the Irishwoman too much for her, she may draw her own conclusions.

HYACINTHE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Pere Hyacinthe's flight to this country seems to indicate his resolve to break finally with his mother, as he calls her, "according to eternity." With the theological question at issue between them we have nothing to do, but we cannot but wonder at the short-sightedness of the said venerable old parent of so many turbulent sons, in parting with one so strong for her support. "A firm faith hath the keenest of edges," saith the shrewd Sir Thomas Browne, and that of this man is a weapon which the Roman Church can ill spare. Is it old age or alarm that has made her suddenly abjure her ancient tactics? However harmless she may have been as a dove, nobody ever denied her before the wisdom of the serpent. Her power for ages lay in her faculty of absorption: she had a place for every man—a glazing cement that held every talent, creed, individuality, in one admirable mosaic. No Protestant sects differed more widely in doctrine than the followers of Loyola and Jansen, or waged more bitter, implacable warfare. The Spanish, German, American Catholics of to-day are held together by slight bonds of old forms and traditions, which the one worships in sheer Paganism, but which are to the other mere outward symbols of vital truths. The "eighty damnable heresies" of Pope Pius are to Pere Hyacinthe the spirit of "the nineteenth century, to which he also has duties and tendernesses." It may be a wise thing in the Pope to bring all these conflicting elements of his Church face to face in the Œcumenical Council, though we doubt whether the result will be edifying or pleasant. But why should he now lose one of the men whom previous papal policy would surely have retained?

THE FRENCH EMPRESS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is well known that the Empress Eugenie has very decided, if not always very intelligent, opinions on all the public issues of the day. The idea she entertains, or at least entertained some years ago, on one of the disturbing questions of the present hour, is indicated by an incident which we believe was never published before, though Senator Douglas told it to several of his friends in this city.

During the last visit to Europe of the late Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois (in 1860, if we remember correctly) he was introduced, when in Paris, to the French Court, after the usual forms. Presently the Empress Eugenie fell into conversation with him, and the first remark she made, after the salutation, was:—"Senator Douglass, I understand that you are in favor of the sale of Cuba by Spain to the United States." The Senator attempted to avoid a direct answer by making a pleasant and complimentary remark, to the effect that as France had been fortunate enough to secure a Spanish lady for the throne in the person of Her Majesty (alluding to Eugenie's Spanish birth), so the young American Republic was anxious to win a prize from Spain by securing an alliance with the Queen of the Antilles. To this lively sally the Empress made no reply, but instantly remarked, in the most earnest and emphatic way:—"If I had the power, I would sacrifice every cent (*sou*) of the Spanish revenue, and every soldier in the Spanish army, before Cuba should be surrendered by Spain."

GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican New York State ticket, as at last made up, is headed by General Franz Sigel for Secretary of State, and next in order by Horace Greeley for Comptroller. With the self-sacrificing spirit of Curtius leaping into the gulf, Greeley accepts. He is not hopeful of the election, but he will do what he can for the cause. The State Committee brought him forward to strengthen the ticket; but his letter is rather calculated to depress than to encourage them. He does not move, like Grant, upon the enemy's works, but hesitates and pleads his necessity for more troops, like McClellan. But for all this, if he will only pluck up a little courage, we think his name will be an advantage to the Republican ticket. Unquestionably the name of Sigel will strengthen it among the Germans. Apparently the late squabbling Fenton and Morgan cliques, and the Twenty-second street regulars and Twenty-third street outsiders of this city, have become reconciled on the basis of an experimental armistice; but they do not yet pull together very harmoniously. In short, unless Pennsylvania and Ohio are held unbroken by the Republicans, the party will hardly hold their own in New York, notwithstanding the generous advance to the front of Sigel and Greeley.

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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375'00
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50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500'00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200'00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000'00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625'00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000'000
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031'25
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5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500'00
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207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325'25
	Cost, $1,093,604'26.	
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486'94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178'88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813'0
	Cash in bank $116,150'08	
	Cash in drawer 413'65	116,563'73
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DIRECTORS. John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2 9

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27f

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1½

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS: Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS. Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4½ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85. TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York. For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, October 14, at 1 P. M. Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Freight by this line taken at 25 cents per 100 pounds, 8 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F. OHL, 28 Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insured at the lowest rates. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1 5

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York. Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York. Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES. The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 1 5 No. 132 South Wharves.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question in the United States—Enforcement of our Neutrality Laws—The Administration and Cuban Agents—Why the United States Did Not Join with Peru and Mexico in Recognizing Cuba—Reply of the Spanish Government to Sickles' Note.

There have been so many rumors, in connection with facts, relative to the Cuban question, that the real situation of affairs seems generally to be imperfectly understood. But it is known that ever since the present administration came into power efforts have been made in good faith to enforce the Neutrality laws, both against the Spanish Government and the agents of the Cubans in this country.

On the presentation or reception of such official or other trustworthy information, either from our own officers or those acting for the Spanish Government, as justified proceedings in the premises, while sedulously endeavoring to strictly observe our treaty obligations with Spain, the Government has not been unmindful of those due by Spain to the United States. Our Government has frequently been approached by agents or alleged ministers, acting on behalf of the Cubans, desiring the recognition of belligerent rights; in other words, that they may be placed on the same national footing with Spain. And the United States Government was also asked to follow the example of Mexico and Peru, and other South American republics, and thus officially encourage the Cubans in their struggle against Spain.

The reasons for not acquiescing in such appeals are based upon the law of nations, the condition of the island not justifying, in the opinion of the Administration, the recognition of the Cuban flag. Nor has any satisfactory evidence been produced to show that there is a *de facto* government of the Cubans, possessing the powers essential to its maintenance and character. The sympathy of the Government has always been with the Cubans; but this, under the peculiar existing circumstances attending the question, could not be distinctly manifested by official acts in connection with movements in the field; but it is known that the Government has recently sought to induce Spain to consent to the independence of the island, and thus avoid further bloodshed. There was not, as has been frequently stated, any offer of "mediation" by Minister Sickles, as the use of that would imply or suggest the existence of war between equally recognized powers, and was, therefore, avoided in the correspondence and interviews with the Spanish Government. The "good offices" of the United States have been tendered, as they can always be employed, between parties, one of whom is not acknowledged by the other, without the implication of any recognition of nationality, or even of belligerency. The tender of good offices was superinduced by certain parties who had visited the Spanish capital in order to effect an accommodation.

They represented to this Government that they had had interviews with some of the most influential statesmen and soldiers of the Regency, who were favorable to the proposed plan of adjustment, which contemplated the payment by the Cubans of the estimated value of public buildings, fortifications, etc., and the abolition of slavery in the island. While there seemed to be an earnest and honest disposition to acquiesce in such an arrangement, it was suggested tha. the Cubans must lay down their arms before negotiations could be commenced. But to this preliminary the Cubans promptly refused to assent; for in such an event they would be at the mercy of the Spaniards, without a guarantee of securing their object, namely, their national independence. Rendered powerless by the surrender of their means of defense, their only alternative would be submission.

Besides, some of those who, it was represented, favored the plan, did not feel at liberty to openly advocate the surrender of Cuba, as in their opinion it would be an admission that the Spanish Government was not sufficiently strong to deal with its rebellious subjects, and that such surrender would also serve to complicate the troubles already existing in Spain. The note of Minister Sickles, tendering the good offices of the United States, was courteous in its terms, with due respect to Spanish pride. It gave no offense, contrary to assertions to that effect both in Europe and the United States. Nor is it true that the Spanish Government sought to influence foreign powers in its behalf for the retention of Cuba.

The reply of the Spanish Government to the note of Minister Sickles was equally courteous. While it was deemed impolitic to entertain the proposition for parting with the island of Cuba on the terms suggested, the Regency, nevertheless, expressed its thanks to the United States for the tender of their friendly offices. The tender having been declined, the note was withdrawn in conformity with diplomatic usage. The question, as a consequence, now stands exactly as it did before the offer was made, leaving no unkind feeling between the two countries, and nothing to regret on either side.

Thus the sympathy of the administration was manifested, not in assisting the Cubans by facilitating reinforcements of troops and supplies of arms—for this would have been violative of treaty obligations with Spain—but in a way justified by the law of nations, and in the interests of peace. This Government, notwithstanding the rejection of the tender of good offices, would, doubtless, renew it at a future time should circumstances justify the repetition.

It will, meantime, pursue the course already indicated, namely, enforce the Neutrality laws and hold itself in readiness to serve the cause of Cuban independence in such manner as may not violate the treaty obligations. But it will not allow itself to be drawn into complications with Spain or any other European power, preferring to follow the paths of peace, as affording the best means of accomplishing all the ends desirable in republics, and assisting those who struggle for independence.—*Inquirer.*

GENERALITIES.

Polite Life in Paris.

In Paris a fashionable young woman seems to think that she has married in order to be able to run about the world and amuse herself: balls, concerts, visits, the turf, do not leave a moment of rest day or night. Later in the year comes the watering-places and bains-de-mer. Whether he likes it or not, the husband must share this exuberance of excitement; he is often bored and often remonstrates, but the wife employs all her grace, skill and seductiveness, which God had given her for a very different use, to induce him to yield. If she has married a literary man, an orator, or a philosopher, and he takes up a book to escape from this whirl, she pouts (which is thought charming when she is twenty), dances round him, puts on her bonnet, comes back, sits down, gets up, looks repeatedly in the glass, takes up her gloves, and ends by an explosion against all books and reading, which are of no use but to make a man absent and unbearable. For the sake of peace the husband throws away his book, loses the habit of reading, and in time, failing to raise his companion to his standard, he sinks down to hers.—*Les Femmes Studieuses.*

Perils of a Light-House Keeper.

Mr. Thomas Earle, the keeper of the beacon-light at this port, did not like the looks of things at about 6 P. M. on Monday. The wind was blowing from the southwest, carrying the waves with great force over the light-house. He determined to leave it and go ashore over the bar. He made the attempt, but the tide was too high, and he had to retrace his steps. As the storm proceeded the tower was carried away, the bell borne overboard, the window glass and globes broken. The lower part of the light-house was filled with water. The seas broke over the upper part of it, but Mr. Earle closed the hatchway to keep the water from getting down upon him in the centre part. But the lamp having lost its glass covering, and the flames being still burning, fanned by the storm, set on fire the woodwork, and threatened to add the sublime element of a conflagration to the terrors of the winds and waves. Mr. Earle, however, managed to put an unbroken globe over the lamp, to extinguish the fire, and to seize hold of the swinging lantern, both his hands being thus occupied, and so to remain from 1 to 4·30 o'clock in the morning, when he sought the shore. He passed a most miserable night and morning in the light-house—passed through perils of wind and water and fire that might appal the stoutest heart—and has his faith in wooden light-houses completely shaken.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Rumored Alliance.

Paris Correspondence London Daily News.

I must not allow the all-absorbing interest of the Pantin murders to prevent me from mentioning a piece of political news, which, if true—and subject, of course, to the inaccuracies which inevitably beset revelations of diplomatic secrets, I believe this to be true—is of very great importance. Lord Clarendon, I am told, had a mission when he lately paid a visit to St. Cloud. The prospect of the death of Napoleon III, which a few weeks ago everybody was brought to consider a more than possible proximate event, led the Great Powers to consider what might be the consequences. And, if I am rightly informed, Austria, Prussia, Russia and England came to an understanding as to the course which they would pursue under given circumstances, the object being to preserve peace, check the contagion of a revolution in France, and as a means conducive to those ends not to thwart German unity. Lord Clarendon's delicate task was to make the French Emperor aware of this agreement between the four Powers. The announcement was received, as was to be expected, by many assurances that nobody could be more desirous than the Emperor to preserve the peace of Europe. Should the advice really be taken in good part, the happiest results may be expected. Divested of diplomatic compliments, I believe the intention of the Powers had been to tell the Emperor how his hands are tied, so far as regards any attempt to combat opposition at home by the diversion of war. Coincidently, I have no doubt that every effort will be made to induce Prussia, whether on the Baden or any other question, not to give any provocation to France. Provocation would be a godsend to the war party. I am happy to believe that, whatever may happen to the French dynasty, the good sense of the world will prevent a general war.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·29	MOON SETS	morn
SUN SETS	5·23	HIGH WATER	8·13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD,
C. J. HOFFMAN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOMAS C. HAND,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Dublin	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 2
FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 13
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Main	New York	Bremen	Oct. 14
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 16
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Oct. 16
England	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 21
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 14
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 16
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 16
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 16
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, Matanzas, Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, Barbadoes, John R. Rue & Son.
Barque S. W. Holbrook, Pinkham, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Barcelona, do.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, Kingston, Ja., do.
Br. brig Hermes, Blackert, Laguayra, J. Dallett & Co.
Brig M. E. Dana, O'Neill, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Saw a schooner ashore on the Lodge; off Reedy Island passed barque Cienfuegos, from Sagua, coming up; in the bight off New Castle, passed a deeply laden barque, bound up. Passengers—Geo. B. Lauber, O. Bellet, G. B. Pierquet, and one deck passenger.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. barque Soli deo Gloria, Wienandt, 52 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Open Sea, Coombs, from New Haven.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Turner, from Boston.
Brig Abby Watson, Allen, from Boston.
Schr Restless, Bayter, from Boston, with salt, etc., to captain.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr Carrie Melvin, Watts, from Boston.
Schr W. Slater, Watts, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, from Boston.
Schr Clara, Mulford, from Boston.
Schr A. Truedell, Hiers, from Boston.
Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr H. L. Slaght, Willis, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from Middletown.
Schr A. L. Massey, Blizzard, from Middletown.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs J. H. Wainwright, Abrams, and Helen M. Waite, McRae, hence, at Newburyport 10th inst.
Schrs Charles A. Greiner, Hervey, from Providence for Philadelphia, and H. Chave, Pratt, hence for Hartford, passed Hell Gate 11th inst.
Schr Sylvan, Young, cleared at Jacksonville, 5th inst., for Philadelphia.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, hence, at Salem 8th inst.
Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, and Nellie Treat, Trim, hence at Salem 9th inst.
Schr Virginia, Small, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Schrs A. C. Buckley, Buckley, and J. W. Crawford, Young, hence, at Danvers, 8th inst.
Schrs George Fales, Crowell, and Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, sailed from Providence 9th inst., for Philadelphia.
Schrs Osseo (Br.), Walsh, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Philadelphia, and George L. Adams, Baker, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport, P. M., 8th inst.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SHOEMAKER & CO.'S SQUARE, Grand, and Upright Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the best instruments made, and have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer great inducements.
THE BURDETT ORGAN.
We have secured the agency for the sale of the celebrated Burdett Organ. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we challenge contradiction.
Call and examine our extensive stock of Pianos and Organs before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
10 12 4t No. 1103 Chesnut street.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia: No. 98 DUANE Street and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE [9 17 fmw2m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street.
10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory to the Twentieth Annual Session will be delivered by Professor CHARLES H. THOMAS, at the College, NORTH COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. 10 8 stuw 3t

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT CLAYMONT, Delaware, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Rev. J. STURGES PEARCE, Rector.
From Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont.
"My acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Pearce and his Boarding School has impressed me with his peculiar aptitude to manage boys, and make them happy in their school relations. My impression is that he is a successful teacher. "JOHN B. CLEMSON.
"Claymont, July 15, 1868."
From Rev. Charles Breck, Wilmington, Del.
"Trinity School, Claymont, has my full confidence, and most cheerfully do I recommend it as an institution combining all the refinement and cultivation of a Christian home with the most thorough discipline.
"A student in my charge, and placed there by me, improved to my entire satisfaction.
"CHARLES BRECK,
"Rector of Trinity Church.
"Wilmington, July 28, 1869."
Persons having boys whom they wish to place away from home are invited to visit this school, or to address the Rector. 10 2 swim

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1128, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
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No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

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TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 1524 and 1528 ARCH Street.
Apply to CHARLES B. DUNN,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp*

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ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
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JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of JOSEPH J. GIBSON, surviving partner of the firm of Frame & Gibson.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of W. D. COMEGYS, Esq., assignee of JOSEPH J. GIBSON, surviving partner of the firm of Frame & Gibson, and to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 19, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edward Shippen, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia.
FRIDAY, October 8, 1869. 10 8 fmw5t*

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION DE bonus non having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of ANDREW CURCIER, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
J. MORRIS HARDING, Administrator,
9 29w6t No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

ESTATE OF JACOB DE COURSEY.—Letters Testamentary on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims will present the same, and those indebted make payment to
ELIZABETH A. DE COURSEY,
JOHN G. DE COURSEY, and
JACOB DE COURSEY,
10 6 w6t* No. 1806 MASTER Street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

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BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

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NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
Are daily receiving large additions to their stock of
Woollens for Men, Boys and Ladies.
CASSIMERES, All-wool, from 75 cents upwards.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASSIMERES.
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, from 75 upwards.
FROSTED CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND ASTRACHANS.
CORDUROYS, all colors; SATINETS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.
IMPERIAL PLAID CLOAKINGS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVETEENS, all colors and qualities.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES.
WHITE, SCARLET, AND SKY-BLUE CLOTHS AND CHINCHILLAS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

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A FULL LINE OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
Specially adapted to the City Merchant Tailor Trade,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
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THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 16,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.
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H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers.
H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw1m

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25§

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1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 25§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
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All the newest styles.
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VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
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No. 910 ARCH STREET,
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J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Seasonable Wear.

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1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
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1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
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WOOD MOULDINGS,
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BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
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Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager; H. JACKSON, S
Manager.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday),
First time of Auber's Comic Opera, in three acts,
THE BLACK DOMINO.
With the following strong cast:—
Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Messrs. CASTLE, LAURANCE, SEGUIN, G. F. HALL, ETC.
THE BLACK DOMINO.
The Opera will be presented with the same care and attention to the *mise en scene* which have characterized the production of all the Operas.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, GRAND GALA NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
LAST TIME BUT ONE OF MARTHA.
MARTHA.
SATURDAY—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
LAST TIME OF MARTHA.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS!
ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS,
EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE.
A REPUTATION FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.
THE MAMMOTH PAVILION CROWDED.
A PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
Embracing all that is Novel, Interesting, Thrilling, and Sensational.
SECOND WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 11.
NEW ATTRACTIONS, CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
Appearance of Mr. CHARLES SHERWOOD.
All of the Famous Riders, Acrobats, Gymnasts, etc.
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The Youngest Clown ever seen.
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WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS
at the close of each performance, and feed them with raw meat in the presence of the audience.
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At 2½ o'clock.
A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 7¾ o'clock.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Children under ten years, 25 cents.
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WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 13,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
In Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
RICHARD....................Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
THURSDAY—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
THE STRANGER AND TAMING OF THE SHREW.
SATURDAY—BOOTH MATINEE,
THE STRANGER AND TAMING OF THE SHREW.
SATURDAY NIGHT—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
HOME. HOME. HOME.
The new Comedy by "ROBERTSON," author of "OURS," "CASTE," "SCHOOL," "PLAY," ETC.
HOME.
EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with a Farce.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8. 10 11 tf

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LAST NIGHTS OF FORMOSA.
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA OF
FORMOSA;
OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
With new scenes, fine effects, and efficient cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW.
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Seats secured six days in advance.

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FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
New Scenery, Dresses, Armors, etc. etc.
HARRY LESLIE, FRANK DILLON, MARIE ZOEL, ETC. ETC.
DE ROSA IN TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
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MEAD & ROBBINS,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,
Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of
SILVER
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WARES.
We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1869.

THE ELECTION.

As WE predicted some days ago, the force of what seems to be a general law of American politics, and the prevailing desire to sustain the zealous efforts of the national administration to reduce the public debt and insure an honest management of the national revenues, have insured Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Registry law, too, has proved wonderfully efficacious in checking Democratic efforts to carry Philadelphia by fraud, and the Republican party can once more congratulate itself upon a city, State, and general triumph.

The details of the contest are not yet fully known, but the returns already received abundantly justify the condemnations of unpopular nominations which have, from time to time, appeared in these columns. It is the duty of partisan conventions to select nominees who are not only competent and trustworthy, but well calculated to rally the full strength of their party, and, if possible, something more. In this State such action is specially important, as it has repeatedly been carried in important elections by less than one thousand majority. Harrison obtained in 1840 but a few hundred majority over Van Buren; Johnston was elected Governor in 1848 over Longstreth by a few hundred majority; and Sharswood was elected as Judge in 1867 by less than one thousand majority. In view of these records of former contests, the returns *show that Geary's nomination was an extremely hazardous measure, and that it fearfully and unnecessarily jeopardized the Republican triumph which, under other circumstances, would never have been for an instant doubtful.* In spite of the fact that the dissatisfaction with his administration was subordinated to the desire to sustain General Grant, his vote falls far behind that polled for his colleague on the State ticket. In this city, where his Republican antagonists rallied at the last moment, cordially, for his support, his majority is five hundred less than that given to Judge Williams—a discrepancy sufficient in itself, in a close election, to turn the scale; and a special despatch to the *Press*, from Pittsburg, states that while his majority in Allegheny county will not exceed forty-five hundred, Judge Williams will receive more than seven thousand, which is a loss of twenty-five hundred. But few of the first reports from other portions of the State refer to the difference between the vote for Geary and Williams, but a telegram from Huntingdon states that in that borough the majority given for Williams is fourteen more than that obtained by Geary, and there can be little doubt that in the entire Commonwealth he falls several thousand votes behind his colleague. It is a discouraging fact, too, that in nearly every county in the State, outside of Philadelphia, the vote of Geary falls far behind that polled for Hartranft in 1868. A dreary succession of Republican losses is reported, and the preliminary returns indicate that Geary's whole majority in the State will not exceed the Republican gain effected in Philadelphia alone, over the vote in October, 1868. We may well exclaim with the ancient general, "One more such victory, and we are undone." Since Grant's majority of 28,898 in 1868 is cut down to 4000 or 5000, the managing politicians cannot be too deeply impressed with the necessity of popular nominations hereafter.

In the city the same lesson is taught by the vote for Houseman, whose majority is one thousand less than the average majority for his colleagues. In a close contest, such as Philadelphia has repeatedly witnessed, he would have been defeated despite the triumph of his associate nominees. Although not personally objectionable, the voters have made an earnest protest against the agencies by which his nomination was procured.

The obnoxious renominated candidates for the Legislature have been elected, despite the fact that they failed to secure the support of many honest and conscientious members of the Republican party. The Registry law and the overruling desire to sustain the national administration have saved them from the fate they so well merited. But if they are not wholly lost to all sense of honor and rectitude, we trust that instead of abusing their legislatives privileges in 1870 as they did in 1869, they will strive to redeem their characters, and to earnestly and honestly serve their constituents.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

THE election returns yesterday will furnish a useful guide to the Judges who still have under consideration the contested election cases which involve a final decision upon the results of the local contest in Philadelphia in October, 1868. Independent of the direct proof of innumerable frauds perpetrated by the Democracy last year, they have a tangible evidence that this is essentially a Republican city, and that even when loaded down with unpopular nominees, pitted against the strongest and best men the Democracy could put in the field, the Republicans have a working majority of several thousands of the *bona fide* voters. The Democratic frauds of 1868 are therefore doubly proven—by the result under a law which was unusually efficacious in preventing new rascalities as well as by unimpeachable legal testimony.

OUR REPUBLICANISM.

IF the outcry against political corruption and official incompetency were directed only against the adherents of one particular partisan organization by the bitterest and most uncompromising of their opponents, the masses of the people could well afford to close their ears against it. Ever since politics first became a trade, the staple wares of the professionals have consisted mainly of unstinted abuse of their opponents, on the ground of dishonesty and imbecility, and as long as politics remains a trade we may not look for a change. But the people who are called upon to support the regular tickets of both parties, and upon whom must fall the penalties of misgovernment and the burdens of corruption, have at last been made to comprehend the fact that the professional politicians, as a class, and without distinction of party, are incompetent and corrupt; and that, as a general rule, it matters but little as to which party is nominally in the ascendant, as far as the details of governmental administration and national, State, and municipal legislation are concerned. The profession of politics, never remarkable for the competency and integrity of the men who have crowded themselves into it as the easiest way of earning a livelihood, has been rapidly degenerating in this country since the days of General Jackson, and we can now cordially and reasonably unite with Charles Dickens in expressing an infinitesimal amount of faith in the men who govern us, while we still repose illimitable faith in the governed. It is questionable, however, if even our faith in the people governed should be without bounds, when they so quietly and tamely submit to misrepresentation and misgovernment, and year after year suffer the men who have plundered and cheated them to obtain ostensible indorsement and a fresh lease of power through the agency of the ballot-box.

For the lamentable and disgraceful state of affairs at present existing, we hold that the political press is directly and in the main responsible: *If a newspaper permits a man who is notoriously incompetent and corrupt to stand for office without protest and exposure, simply because he professes to adhere to the principles of national policy which it supports, that newspaper becomes a participant in all his official rascality,* and especially is this the case when it not only acquiesces in his nomination, *but gives him direct support by becoming an apologist for his rascality.* On no other basis can the immeasurable influence of the press be judged. There are tens of thousands of honest and good-intentioned voters who swear by this journal or by that journal, who accept their notions of men and things second-handed from the press, who have unlimited confidence in its honesty and impartiality, and who will meekly follow in its lead, in the firm conviction that they are doing their full duty to themselves and to the country by so doing. And when the journals which are recognized as being, or which claim to be, the organs of any particular party in a certain locality, *unite in ignoring or defending the shortcomings and transgressions of an incompetent or corrupt politician who has succeeded in smuggling himself through a nominating convention,* the evil of which we complain is augmented a hundred fold, and nothing except a general revolution in the sentiments of the people on national issues will ensure his defeat.

But the press is frequently impressed into the service and made the servile tool of designing and unscrupulous men, by reason of its treatment of candidates for office being judged by the false and mischievous standard of political consistency and party devotion. If the voice of a conscientious journal, on the eve of an election, is raised against a candidate for office who stands upon the same platform of principles, it at once arouses the wrath of the professional politicians, is denounced by them as faithless to its creed, and accused of having gone over to the enemy. If the people would ignore the verdict of the professionals in this matter, and turn a deaf ear to their assaults upon the independent press, all would be well. But the people are not yet emancipated from the sway of demagogues, and a sound and zealous Republican or Democrat who honestly desires to see his party set free from the individual corruption of its self-elected leaders, is frequently alarmed at the cry of wolf, come from what quarter it may. His devotion to principle is so intensified, that he cannot see anything in a political contest save principle, and when principle is at stake regards a mere question of personal fitness or individual honesty as altogether too trivial for consideration by its side. The unscrupulous demagogues who live upon the public plunder understand this sentiment full well, and are by no means backward about taking advantage of it. Conscious that they are unable to refute the charges of corruption and imbecility which are preferred against them, they make no attempt at denial, present no facts in explanation or extenuation, and simply give the alarm of "a wolf in sheep's clothing," "a piratical craft, sailing under false colors," and other clap-trap of this sort, making the hue and cry as loud and as long-continued as they can, and scrambling into office before the ears of the people are relieved of the din and their eyes opened to the sober truth of the matter.

It has been, and it still is, the determined and conscientious purpose of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to warn the masses of the Republican party of the utter incompetency and thorough dishonesty of these men; and we will not in the future, any further than we have in the past, be deterred from pursuing the plain path of duty by such false issues. Our devotion to the principles of the great Republican party—the party which saved the Union from slavery by the election of Abraham Lincoln, the party which rescued the Union from disruption by a vigorous prosecution of the war, the party which prevented the victory on the field of battle from going for naught by the election of General Grant to the Presidency—is too strong and too deeply rooted to permit us to prove recreant to our past professions. The hold of the Republican party upon the governments of the State of Pennsylvania and of the city of Philadelphia has been brought into imminent peril, through the incompetency and dishonesty of men who have had enough money and art to push themselves into office under its banner. They have disgraced themselves, the offices they have held, and the people by whom they were elected; they have brought the Republican party of the State and city into just disrepute with the people at large; they have sought office and held office without regard for the rights of the people or the welfare of the party; and when they presented themselves to their constituents for re-election, it became not only our privilege but our duty to speak in plain, unvarnished terms of their claims and qualifications. If the Republican ticket had been defeated yesterday, these men would have been solely responsible for the defeat. To save the Republican party from such a calamity was our purpose, the mainspring and the secret source of our past and present course.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The collection and collating of the multitudinous returns of an election like that of yesterday in our city, where over a hundred thousand ballots were deposited on account of several dozen different candidates, are by no means an easy task. This year, however, under the able management of John L. Hill, Esq., President of the City Executive Committee, the uniform precision, accuracy, and quickness with which this desired object was achieved were most striking. Within one hour after the closing of the polls last evening, complete and exact returns from every section of the city were received at the rooms of the National Union Club; and as fast as received they were compared with the figures of previous elections and tabulated for use. The competency and skill thus shown by Mr. Hill in his first year's service as President show he was peculiarly "the right man in the right place."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—The regular Wednesday Evening Lecture will be resumed THIS EVENING, by Rev. Dr. WADSWORTH, commencing at 8 o'clock.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK

Now offer to families returning to the city a fresh supply of

GROCERIES

OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY.

TEAS,

GREEN AND BLACK,

Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure

COFFEE

OF THE FINEST MARK IMPORTED, SUCH AS

Liberia,
East India,
Mocha,
African,
Gov. Java,
Maracaibo,
Laguayra,
Brazil,
Plantation,
Rio,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

OUR EXTRA FAMILY
FLOUR
Always on hand.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,
SHAD AND SALMON.

Goods in unbroken packages always sold at
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICE.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
114p] BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

DRY GOODS.

A BARGAIN IN SILK CLOAK VELVETS

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

A CASE OF

ST. ETIENNE

THIRTY-INCH

SILK CLOAK VELVETS,

At Two Dollars and a Half Per Yard

BELOW THE REGULAR PRICE.

9 13 tuths3mrp

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
OF
CHEAP GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
(LATE HAMRICK & COLE),
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

Beg to announce they will offer on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11,

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

LYONS VELVETS,
LYONS SILKS,
AND
GENERAL DRY GOODS
EVER OFFERED ON
EIGHTH STREET.

ALWAYS AT

Prices Satisfactory to the Buyer.

A. McELROY (formerly McELROY & CO.) has connected himself with us, and would be glad to see his friends. [10 9 sw2t

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,
No. 17 S. Eighth Street,
BELOW MARKET,
Window with Revolving Pyramid.

Has one of the most complete stocks of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Ever offered on Eighth street. The stock consists in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
Silk Rolled Poplins,
Silk Epanglines,
Silk Corded Poplins,
All-wool Corded Poplins,
All-wool Empress Cloths,
All-wool Plaid Poplins,
All-wool Merinoes,
All-wool Delaines,
All-wool Stripe Poplins,
Robaix Cloths, Valencia Cloths, Alpacas, Cashmeres, and in fact everything in the Dress Goods line that you can think of.

OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT

Is replete with every novelty of the season in

Broche,
Cashmere,
Paisley,
Plaid and Stripe,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

IN MOURNING GOODS

The stock consists of everything that is desirable.

Auction lots of Black Alpacas always on hand from 25 cents to $1·50 per yard.

The Genuine Jouvin Kid Glove at $1·80 per pair.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,
No. 17, S. EIGHTH Street,
Below Market,
10 2 swtf Window with the Revolving Pyramid.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Will open on MONDAY MORNING, from New York Auction Sales and other sources:—
Several Job Lots of Linen Goods under regular prices.
Linen Huckaback, unbleached, 12½c. a yard.
Scotch Diaper, all linen, 14c. a yard.
Linen Towels, 12½c.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, at 20, 28, 25, and 31 cents.
Cheap lots of Damask Towels at 35, 38, 40, and 50c.
Job lots of Linen Napkins at $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, and $3 a dozen.
Scotch Diaper by the piece at $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, up to $5 apiece.
Linen Bird-eye, for aprons, fine qualities, at very low prices.
Marseilles Quilts at $4, $5, $6, $6·50, up to $12.
Colored Marseilles Quilts, a cheap lot, at $1·50 pa.
BLANKETS—BLANKETS.—A large assortment of Blankets at the very lowest market prices.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Flannels—Flannels.—15 bales all-wool and Domet Flannels, bought for cash, under regular prices. All-wool Flannels, at 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 31, 37½ 44, and 50 cents a yard.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Plaid and Shirting Flannels, etc. etc.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, up to 50 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas, at 37½, 45, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 90c. and $1.
Black Silks, Black Silks, at $2, $2·25, $2·50, up to $3·50 a yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Poplins, at 35 cents a yard.
Plaid Poplins, at 65, 75c., $1, up to $1·50 a yard.
Stripe Poplins, at 75c a yard.
Black Velveteens, at very low prices.
Irish Roll Poplins, $1·25 a yard.
From New York, 5000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, bought for cash, under regular prices.
Dimity Bands, Guipure Bands, Infants' Waists, Registered Edgings, Coventry Rufflings, etc., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Underwear.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, etc.
Children's Hosiery and Gloves, etc.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice colors.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all linen, 8, 10, 11, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, and 31c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, etc., etc. 10 9 sw2t§

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES,
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 10 1marp

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF THE NEW STORE.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL

Respectfully announce that, having completed the building of their store, they will have their

OPENING TO-DAY.

After an experience of twenty-five years in the retail DRY GOODS, and having formed connections with manufacturers and importers, both in this country and Europe, and buying our goods exclusively for cash down of first hands, we claim to be able to give them to our customers at less than the first cost to many retailers.

We now offer all the makes of

Sheeting and Shirting Muslins,

By the piece, at and less than jobber's prices, by the yard, at a small advance.

LINEN GOODS.

We offer probably the largest stock of HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS in Philadelphia, imported by ourselves, or purchased direct of the importer.

BLANKETS.

We receive our Blankets direct from the manufacturer; we have always made Blankets a leading article in our business, and we are now able to sell wholesale or retail any make on as good terms as they can possibly be bought.

FLANNELS.

Our Flannel counter will be supplied with Swanskin, Welsh, Saxony, and all the American makes, to which we particularly invite the attention of consumers.

CANTON FLANNEL.

At this counter will be found everything made, from the poorest to the best. Also, English Canton Flannel.

TICKING AND CHECKS.

Designing to make these a specialty, we have placed upon this counter all the qualities from 12½ cents to the very best manufactured. Upholsterers are invited to examine our goods and prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

We receive these goods direct from the manufacturers in Europe, and have in stock imported Quilts for double beds from $2 up to very finest made.

AMERICAN QUILTS.

Honeycomb, Bridal, Lancaster, Alleadale, Empress, etc.

COMFORTABLES.

These are supplied in any quantity or quality, or made from your own selection, in one day's notice.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
10 11mv2t PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
WEDNESDAY, October 13.
10 11 3t

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Has now open his

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION OF

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

ASTRACHANS in Black, Browns, and White.
CARACULLAS,
SEALS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
VELOURS,
CHINCHILLAS, WHITNEYS, TRICOTS.
BLACK ESQUIMAUX AND CASTOR BEAVERS.
WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS. [9 11 5p

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION.

100 pieces Dress Goods, at 31, 35, and 37 cents, cost over 60 to import.
Also, elegant Silk Epinglines, a specialty in Black Silks.
BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
BLACK SILKS, LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
PONSON'S SATIN FINISH BLACK SILKS.
KID GLOVES.
100 dozen elegant shades Kid Gloves, $1.
100 dozen genuine Jouvin Kid, new colors.
A specialty, OUR $1 KID GLOVES.
Opened on Monday,
SILK FANS—IVORY AND SATIN FANS.
Over 700 Sample Fans, an importer's stock of samples. Largest and most complete assortment ever offered in the city, at less than half price.
Also, sample lot of
HAIR BRUSHES.
Also, lot of
GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE.
Also, full lines of Ladies', Gents', and Children's
UNDERWEAR, AT REDUCED PRICES.
1000 dozen Linen Napkins.
Loom and Damask Table Linens.
Linen Diaper, Hucks, etc. etc.
Richardson's Medium and Fine Linens.
Richardson's Golden Flax Napkins.
New Hamburg Edgings.
Barnsley Linen Towels, blue, red, and buff borders.
New Shape Hoop Skirts.
Waterproof Cloakings.

HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

The cheapest 25 cent Hdkfs. ever offered.
Lace Border Handkerchiefs.
Novelties in Lace Goods. 10 12 tuwstfrp

JOHN BURNS,

LEADER OF LOW PRICES FOR GOOD ARTICLES.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY.

Nos. 245 and 247 South ELEVENTH Street, above Spruce.

All-Linen Towels, 12½c.; size, 20 by 30 inches.
Watson, Armstrong Damask Napkins, $1·35 per doz.
Two yards wide bleached Table Linen, 75c. up.
Richardson's celebrated Shirting Linens, 31 and 37½c.
Nursery Diapering, by the piece, $1·12½ up.
Auction lots Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hdkfs.
Pillow Linens; 11-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheeting.
Wamsutta, 20c.
Two and a half yards wide Sheeting Muslin, 50, 55, 62½c.
Pillow Case Muslins, 20, 25c., up.

WATER-PROOFS! FLANNELS! BLANKETS!

Black Waterproof Cloaking, 80c., $1, $1·12½ up.
Plaid, Striped, Gold-mixed Waterproof, for Suits.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, 45c.
Heavy all-wool 10-4 Blankets, $4·25.
Extra heavy all-wool 11-4 Blankets, $5·50.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S HOSIERY!!

Ladies' heavy Merino Vests, 75c., $1 up.
Children's heavy Merino Underwear, all sizes.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 50, 75 to $3·00.
Ladies' regular made Hose, 31, 37½c.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 65, 75c.
Gents' super stout Half Hose, 31, 37½c.
Children's Balbriggan, fancy, extra long Hose. 10 9 sw2t

LARGE DISPLAY
OF
SEASONABLE WOOLLENS,
FOR MEN'S, BOYS', AND LADIES' WEAR.
MIXED AND PLAID CASSIMERES.
GOODS FOR SUITS.

A job lot of SUPER 6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES from auction, at $2·50 per yard.
OVERCOATINGS in all the popular styles.
BROADCLOTHS and DOESKINS for ladies' wear.

ALL-WOOL BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS in all colors.
GAY PLAIDS for Circulars.
WHITE OPERA CLOTHS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKINGS.
SEAL SKIN CLOAKINGS.
VELVET BEAVERS.

"Our Cheap Location," enables us to sell at a small advance to Retail Buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 13 3t Above Willow.

SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

GAY STRIPE SHAWLS.
GAY PLAID LONG SHAWLS.
MIXED LONG SHAWLS—Neat Borders.
MIXED LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
CHILDREN'S LONG SHAWLS.
MISSES' SQUARE SHAWLS.
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw§

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

Tonsorial Travels.

Not many days ago about six thousand dollars worth of human hair was stolen from a prominent "human hair establishment" in Cincinnati. It was taken to Philadelphia, and thence brought to this city. As late as last Saturday, a well-known tonsorial artist called upon Chief Kelso, at the Central Police Office, and informed him that the capillary cargo had been offered him for sale. Mr. Kelso thereupon detailed a number of detectives to recover the property. After ferreting around for some time, they yesterday pounced upon a woman named Julia Leehan and two men named Jacob Urt and Jacob Lampert in East Broadway, and discovered in their possession about half the amount of the spoils. The strength of capillary attraction was never more perfectly illustrated. Neither was the fact that crime and commerce to a certain extent implicate one another. The modern belle will have her hair, or rather she will have hair this is *not* hers, but came off the head of some one else. The modern artist in chignons, who has a big rent to pay, must raise the stamps by fair means or foul. The East Broadway lady who was yesterday arrested is no worse than scores of other dealers in false fronts, &c., as yet undetected. She made the gloomy corridors of the Mulberry street fortress re-echo with her squeals, and slung around her own hair in the most reckless manner on being charged with having received the stolen locks of other people, "well knowing them to have been stolen." If a demolished waterfall is an evidence of repentance, Mrs. Leehan has already made ample atonement. She had not been five minutes in the lock-up before her shame was manifest in the ruins of her shattered chignon and from the way she shrieked it was evident she regretted having proceeded upon Mrs. Glass' principle of "first catching your hair."

The Wall Street Bull-Baiter.

. The enemies of Mr. Fisk swear that he was once a lion-tamer in Van Amburgh's menagerie, and served a considerable time in "stirring up the animals." If this be so, the versatility which leads him to spend the morning among the bulls and bears and lame ducks of Wall street, and the evening around the tinselled glare of the theatre, is easily accounted for. His love of the menagerie and the penchant for tights and spangles have not quite died out. Circumstances have only modified his aspirations. If there are no lions to be tamed, there are at least bulls to be baited and bears to be led by the nose and made to dance. If blue-fire and thunder to music are not admissible, there is at least the *eclat* of rumored *mesalliances* and the delicious publicity of having his box at the theatre known to every one in the house. In the Gold Room and the green room, stocks and stock pieces, the notoriety Fisk remains the same, and the tights-and-spangles element is still prominent.

Mr. Greeley as a Swearist.

It is one of the most difficult things in the world to make one who knows Mr. Greeley only through his journalistic and political reputation believe that he is an accomplished swearist, and can dash expletives about in the most bewildering style of art. To this day he has never forgiven one of his old office-boys—a new one at that time—who made some mistake in bringing him his mail. Upon that memorable occasion he did not swear much, but the little he did swear was far from being decidedly in favor of the youth's spiritual well-being. In his anathemas, too, Mr. Greeley is a perpetual illustration of Lord Byron's profound reflection that

> "The noun which in the Hebrew means 'I am,'
> The English always use to govern damn."

That he has toned down now considerably from what he was years ago can readily be believed. 'Twould be a pity if he hadn't after having been so constant a sleeper in church for so many lustres. His detractors make no scruple in saying that he does not believe in the Trinity, but in a duality of which Horace Greeley is the first person.

Amusements.

To-day at 1 o'clock P. M., M. Tissington, musical director at the Grand Opera House, takes a benefit there. The performance is to be miscellaneous, and Madame Ponisi, who is living in retirement, is to play "Peg Woffington," in *Masks and Faces!*" From the boards of Niblo's *Formosa* is to be withdrawn next Saturday night, in order to make room for Miss Western in *East Lynne*, on the succeeding Monday.

Horse-Car Improvement.

Captain Mayne Reid is not so busily occupied with his new magazine *Onward*, and in weeping over the fortunes he so easily made and so lightly parted with, but that he finds time to write to the newspapers occasionally, and propose plans for public convenience. His latest crotchet is in relation to the city railways, and he proposes a plan by which passengers, drivers, horses, and conductors might be indefinitely blessed. As the innovations he proposes would apply equally to Philadelphia as to this city, I retail them here. He suggests that cars should be allowed to stop only at intervals of every four blocks, and that all passengers who may wish to get out, or pedestrians who may wish to get in, shall be accommodated only at these points. He recommends that stone platforms shall be erected at these intervals, high enough to be on a line with the platforms of the cars, so that passengers can pass from one to the other without any of that wading through mud and water and upheaval of the knee-joints which at present signalize their endeavors. He claims that the greatest drag upon the horses is caused not by the load they are obliged to pull, but by the frequent stoppages and the immense strain consequent upon getting in motion again; and he shows (or thinks he shows) how such a saving of time would be had, by the adoption of his system, as to entirely supersede the necessity of an underground railroad.

Apropos of this let me remark that the scheme of the

Central Underground Railroad,

so far from having been abandoned, has been ardently pursued during the last six months. Engineers have been making very careful surveys, and it is probable that a double tunnel will be excavated. Several European capitalists have offered to invest largely in the undertaking, and the President, Mr. William B. Ogden, gives the public the assurance that it will be commenced just as soon as the plans can be matured.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—*Choice assortment of entirely new styles, in Ready-made Garments.*

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*

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BASE BALL.—The second game for the championship of America will be played to-morrow, on the grounds of the Athletic Club, Seventeenth and Columbia avenue. Athletic vs. Atlantic of New York.

GRAND OPENING of Misses' and Children's Clothing, Thursday, October 14.

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CONFECTIONERY AND CHOCOLATE ESTABLISHMENT
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GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 338 N. Second street.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT OF DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints; and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century; and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

THE FALL AND ITS DANGERS.—Animal as well as vegetable life is powerfully affected by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the Fall. But for the flowers, the foliage, and the herbs of the field there is no help. Their time has come, and die they must. It is otherwise with man. For him the means of reinvigoration have been provided by skill and science. To recruit his exhausted energies and fortify himself against the disorders generated by the sudden depression of temperature and the unwholesome exhalations of autumn, let him tone his nervous system, invigorate his digestion, and give edge to his appetite with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. He may then face the morbid influences of the season fearlessly. The chilling night dews and heavy morning mists will have no power to make him shiver and burn, to affect his liver, to disorder his stomach or his bowels, to rack his joints with rheumatism, or to render any latent element of disease in his system active or dangerous. To the sufferer from general debility, whether constitutional or arising from other causes, this potent vegetable specific is earnestly recommended. And let it be remembered that physical *weakness opens the door to all maladies.* Vigor is the chief defense of the human structure against all causes of disease, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be truly pronounced the safest and surest of all invigorants. It is the most genial of all vegetable tonics, and is admirably adapted to the wants and weaknesses of the more delicate sex, as well as to the ailments of men.

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COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS
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AT
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
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DIED.

DICK.—On the 12th instant, MARGARET A., wife of Lewis Dick, and daughter of Samuel and the late Ann Coleman, in the 29th year of her age.

HOECKLEY.—At Burlington, N. J., on the 12th inst., CHRISTIAN F. HOECKLEY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. S. E. Hand, No. 1848 Mervine street, Philadelphia. **

MOORE.—On the 11th inst., JAMES MOORE, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1827 Fitzwater street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Funeral service at All Saints' Church. Interment at Laurel Hill.

McWHORTER.—October 12, Mrs. ELEANOR V. McWHORTER, wife of W. A. McWhorter, in the 30th year of her age, daughter of Andrew D. and Elizabeth Caldwell.

Persons attending the funeral will take the 8 o'clock cars on Thursday morning for Wilmington. Carriages in waiting for the residence of James Clarks, near Brandywine Springs. To proceed to St. George's.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.—THE OFFICERS and Members of this Society are requested to meet at All Saints Church, to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, Mr. James Moore.

10 13 1t JAMES R. WEBB, Secretary.

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One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

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Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

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PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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FALL STYLES
BOOTS and SHOES
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DICKENS ON EDUCATION.

ence of "One Atom" of Useful Knowledge any Scientific Classes for Artisans—The ard Charges Against the Materialism of Age—Persevere in the Path of Science.

The winter session of the Midland Institute was inaugurated in the Town Hall, Birmingham, England, on the 27th ult. Mr. Charles Dickens, as president of the institute, delivered the following opening address. Mr. Dickens said:—

It was suggested by Mr. Babbage, in his nth "Bridgewater Treatise," that a mere spoken word—a mere syllable thrown into the air—may go on reverberating through illimitable space for ever and forever, seeing that there is no rim against which it can strike—no boundary at which it can possibly arrive. Similarly it may be said—not as an ingenious speculation, but as a steadfast and absolute fact—that human calculation cannot limit the influence of one atom of wholesome knowledge patiently acquired, modestly possessed, and faithfully used. (Cheers.) As the astronomers tell us that it is probable there are in the universe innumerable solar systems besides ours, to each of which myriads of utterly unknown and unseen stars belong, so it is certain that every man, however obscure, however far removed from the general recognition, is one of the group of men impressible for good and impressible for evil, and that it is in the external nature of things that he cannot really improve himself without in some degree improving other men. And observe, this is especially the case when he has improved himself in the teeth of adverse circumstances, as in a maturity succeeding to a neglected or an ill-taught youth, in the few daily hours remaining to him after ten or twelve hours' labor, in the few pauses and intervals of a life of toil; for then his fellows and companions have assurance that he can have known no favoring conditions, and that they can do what he has done, in wresting some enlightenment and self-respect from what Lord Lytton finely calls "those twin jailors of the daring heart, low birth and iron fortune." Mr. Dickens proceeded:—"oYur institution, sixteen years old, and in which masters and workmen study together, has outgrown the ample edifice in which it receives its 2500 or 2600 members and students. It is a most cheering sign of its vigorous vitality that of its industrial students almost half are artisans in the receipt of weekly wages. I think I am correct in saying that four hundred others are clerks, apprentices, tradesmen, or tradesmen's sons. I notice with particular pleasure the adherence of a goodly number of the gentler sex, without whom no institution whatever can truly claim to be either a civilizing or a civilized one. The increased attendance at your educational classes is always greatest on the part the artisans—the class within my experience the least reached in any similar institutions, and whose name is oftenest and the most constantly taken in vain. But it is specially reached here, not improbably because it is, as it should be, specially addressed in the foundation of the industrial department, in the allotment of the direction of the society's affairs, and in the establishment of what are called its penny classes—a bold, and, I am happy to say, a triumphantly successful experiment, which enables the artisan to obtain sound evening instruction in subjects directly bearing upon his daily usefulness or on his daily happiness, as arithmetic (elementary and advanced), chemistry, physical geography, and singing, on payment of the astounding low fee of a single penny every time he attends the class. I beg emphatically to say I look upon this as one of the most remarkable schemes ever devised for the educational behoof of the artisan (cheers), and if your institution had done nothing else in all its life, I would take my stand by it on its having done this. (Cheers.) Apart, however, from its industrial department, it has its general department, offering all the advantages of a first-class literary institution. It has its reading-rooms, its library, its chemical laboratory, its museum, its art department, its lecture hall, and its long list of lectures on subjects of comprehensive interest, delivered by lecturers of the highest qualifications. Very well. But it may be asked, what are the practical results of these appliances? Now, let us suppose a few. Suppose that your institution should have educated those who are now its teachers. That would be a very remarkable fact. Supposing, besides, it should, so to speak, have educated education all around it, by sending forth numerous and efficient teachers into many and divers schools. Suppose the young student, reared exclusively in its laboratory, should be presently snapped up for the laboratory of the great famous hospitals. Suppose that in nine years its industrial students should have carried off a round dozen of much-competed-for prizes awarded by the Society of Arts and Government departments, besides two local prizes originating in the generosity of a Birmingham man. Suppose that the Town Council, having it in trust to find an artisan well fit to receive the Whitworth prizes, should find him here. Suppose that one of the industrial students should turn his chemical studies to the practical account of extracting gold from waste color water and of taking it into custody in the very act of running away with hundreds of pounds down the town drains. Suppose another should perceive in his books, in his studious evening, what was amiss with his master's until then inscrutably defective furnace, and should go straight—to the great annual saving of that master—and put it all right. Supposing another should puzzle out the means—until then quite unknown—of making a certain description of colored glass. Supposing another should qualify himself to vanquish one by one, as they daily arise, all the little difficulties incidental to his calling as an electro-plater, and should be applied to by his companions in the shop in all emergencies under the name of the "Encyclopedia." (Laughter and applause.) Suppose a long procession of such cases, and then consider that these are not suppositions at all, but are plain, unvarnished facts (hear, hear), culminating in the one special and significant fact that, with a single solitary exception, every one of the institution's industrial students who have taken its prizes within ten years have since climbed to higher situations in their way of life. (Hear, hear.) As to the extent to which the institution encourages the artisan to think, and as, for instance, to rise superior to the little shackling prejudices perchance existing in his trade when they will not bear the test of inquiry, that is only to be equalled by the extent to which it encourages him to feel. There is a certain tone of modest manliness pervading all the little facts which I have looked through which I found remarkably impressive. A decided objection on the part of industrial students to attend classes in their working clothes breathes this tone as being a graceful yet at the same time perfectly independent recognition of the place and of one another. And this tone is admirably illustrated in the case of a poor bricklayer, who, being in temporary reverses through the illness of his family, had consequently been obliged to part with his best clothes; and being therefore missed from his classes, in which he had been noticed as a very hard worker, was persuaded to attend them in his working clothes. He replied, "No, it was not possible. It must not be thought of. It must not come into question for a moment. It would be supposed, or it might be thought, that he did it to attract attention." And the same man being offered by one of the officers a loan of money to enable him to rehabilitate his appearance, positively declined, on the ground that he came to the institution to learn and to know better how to help himself, not otherwise to ask help, or to receive help from any man. (Applause.) Mr. Dickens then went on to combat at considerable length the assertion that this is a material age, and thus concluded:—To the students of your industrial classes generally I have had it on my mind, first, to commend the short motto in two words, "Courage—perseverance." (Cheers.) This is the motto of a friend and worker. Not because the eyes of Europe are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it (laughter), not because the eyes of even England are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it; not because their doings will be proclaimed with blast of trumpet at street corners, for no such musical performances will take place (laughter); not because self-improvement is at all certain to lead to worldly success, but simply because it is good and right of itself (hear, hear), and because, being so, it does assuredly bring with it its own resources and its own rewards. I would further commend to them a very wise and witty piece of advice on the conduct of the understanding which was given more than half a century ago by the Rev. Sydney Smith—wisest and wittiest of the friends I have lost. He says—and he is speaking, you will please understand, as I speak, to a school of volunteer students—he says:—"There is a piece of foppery which is to be cautiously guarded against, the foppery of universality, of knowing all sciences, and excelling in all arts—chemistry, mathematics, algebra, dancing, history, reasoning, riding, fencing, Low Dutch, High Dutch, and natural philosophy. (Laughter.) In short, the modern precept of education very often is, 'Take the Admirable Crichton for your model. I would have you ignorant of nothing.' "Now, says he, "my advice, on the contrary, is to have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things, in order that you may avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything." (Laughter and cheers.) To this I would superadd a little truth, which holds equally good of my own life and the life of every eminent man I have ever known. The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and in every pursuit is the quality of attention. My own invention or imagination, such as it is, I can most truthfully assure you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of commonplace, humble, patient, daily, toiling, drudging attention. Genius, vivacity, quickness of penetration, brilliancy in association of ideas—such mental qualities, like the qualities of the apparition of the externally armed head in *Macbeth*, will not be commanded; but attention, after due term of submissive service, always will. Like certain plants which the poorest peasant may grow in the poorest soil, it can be cultivated by any one, and it is certain in its own good season to bring forth flowers and fruit.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks, Mr. Dickens said:—Ladies and Gentlemen:—As I hope it is more than possible that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again before Christmas is out—(cheers)—and shall have the great interest of seeing the faces and touching the hands of the successful competitors in your lists—(cheers)—I will not cast upon that anticipated meeting the terrible foreshadowing of dread which must inevitably result from a second speech. I thank you most heartily, and I most sincerely and fervently say to you, "Good night, and God bless you." In reference to the appropriate and excellent remarks of Mr. Dixon, I will now discharge my conscience of my political creed, which is contained in two articles, and has no reference to any party or persons. My faith in the people governing is, on the whole, infinitesimal; my faith in the people governed is, on the whole, illimitable. (Cheers.)

WONDERS OF THE WEST.

The Highest Mountains in the United States.

From the Springfield Republican.

The progress of exploration among the high mountain ranges of Western America is narrowing down the question as to where is the highest mountain peak in the republic. The Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevadas, the latter's extension through Oregon, the Cascades, and their further extension into British America, and Alaska, have all been contestants for this distinction; and very wild statements have been made of the heights of the representative peaks of each of these sections. Several peaks need yet to be more accurately measured before the contest is fully closed; but at present California, in her Mount Whitney, carried off the palm. This mountain, which lies in the Sierra Nevada range, in the southern part of the State, was ascended by Mr. King, one of the State geological survey, in the summer of 1866, to a point of 14,740 feet in height, where he took accurate measurements. Beyond that point the peak was "inaccessible;" but his skilled judgment was, that the summit rose from three to four hundred feet above him, and he therefore reports Mount Whitney as 15,000 feet high—a claim which may be held to be substantially correct. In the neighborhood of Mount Whitney are Mount Lyell, 13,217 feet high, Dana 13,227, Brewer 13,886, and Tyndall 14,386 feet.

But next to Mount Whitney, in California, stands Mount Shasta, in the northern part of the State, and perhaps the most magnificent snow-covered mountain in the United States. It is 14,440 feet high, and is apparently destined, more than any other mountain in the republic, to become the object of curious interest and pleasure-seeking for travellers. Mount Hood, its Oregon rival, and nearly its equal in beauty of shape and extent of snow fields, is but 11,225 feet high. Mounts Baker and Rainer, still further north in Washington Territory, are respectively 10,780 feet and 12,330 feet high. They are also distinguished for the extent and magnificence of their perpetual snow fields. The encyclopedia puts down two mountains (still further north in British Columbia)—Brown and Hooker—as being 15,990 and 15,700 feet high, respectively; but they prove never to have been accurately measured, and these figures are but the wildest guesses of superficial travellers, no more to be depended upon than the claim of the Oregonians to a height of over 17,000 feet for Mount Hood, which has only been overthrown within the last three years. It is not probable that either of these peaks in British America ascend so high as either Shasta or Whitney, in California; but still they need to be accurately measured before the question can be held to be finally closed against them.

So, too, of Mount St. Elias in our new territory of Alaska. Heights of 18,000 and 17,000 feet have been claimed by travellers, and soberly put down in books for this grand old volcano. But the measurement of Sir E. Belcher, which is the highest put forth by any one of respectable authority, claims only 14,970 feet for it, and other observers make it much lower. The mountain has really never been accurately measured.

Thus stands the case in the Pacific coast States and Territories. Of the coast mountains in California, no one rises above 5000 feet, that being the figure for Panache Grande. Mount Diablo, so conspicuous an object in the country about San Francisco, is but 3857 feet high.

Coming east to the Rocky Mountains, Colorado, which holds the highest peaks of that range, has four mountains which are pretty certainly between 14,000 and 14,500 feet each. There are Long's, Gray's and Pike's Peaks, and Mount Lincoln. Dr. Parry, of St. Louis, has made the most reliable measurement of the Coloradian Heights; but since one of the barometers which he depended upon for the calculations was stationed at St. Louis, there was some liability to error even in the most accurate of his figures. He measured the lower of the two Gray's Peaks, and made it 14,251 feet. The other, to which he endeavored to give the name of Torrey's Peak, but which the people of Colorado join with its twin in the same name of Gray, is evidently from one to two hundred feet higher, but has not been accurately measured. Pike's Peak is reported by Dr. Parry at 14,216 feet, and by Fremont, who ascended it, at 14,300 feet. Mount Lincoln has never been accurately measured, though often ascended. It is more likely to be lower than higher than Gray's Peaks. Dr. Parry did not succeed in reaching the summit of Long's Peak, but made an approximate measurement, which he reported at 14,056 feet. But this last season the first successful ascent of the notable mountain was made by Professor Powell and Mr. Byers, of the Rocky Mountain *News*; and their measurement, the first reliable one ever made, gives the figures of 14,250 feet. The New York *Nation*, therefore, showed more presumption than knowledge, when it undertook to criticize Mr. Bowles, in his "Switzerland of America," for not being more exact in reporting the heights of the leading mountains in Colorado. The *Nation* says "he ought to have known that Long's Peak was 14,506 feet," which, in fact, nobody did or could know outside of the *Nation* office.

There are numerous other peaks in Colorado of 13,000 feet and upward. Among these are Mount Audebond, Veilies Peak, Mount Guyot, and Parry's Peak; while those of ten, eleven, and twelve thousand feet in height lie everywhere about in the central portions of the territory. To the west of the peaks, constituting the dividing range of the continent, lies a huge mountain known on the maps as Sopri's Peak. It seems, both from the summits of Gray and Lincoln, to be still higher than those. It never has been measured, and though its apparent superiority may arise from the comparative lowness of the peaks directly around it, the people of the neighborhood will not yield their possible right to claim for Colorado the highest mountain peak in the United States, until an actual measurement of Sopri's Peak shall decide it against them.

The question, as it now stands, seems therefore narrowed down to Sopri's Peak and Mount Whitney, in California. The peaks of the Rocky Mountain range, north of Colorado, in Montana and beyond, offer no competition to those of the former territory. But when we annex Mexico, that country will bear off the palm in North America for the highest mountain peaks. She has, too, Popocatepetl and Orizaba, whose heights seem to be definitely settled at 17,720 feet and 17,380 feet, respectively.

There is nothing in our mountain ranges in the Atlantic States to at all compare with any of these figures. Mounts Clingman and Mitchell, in North Carolina, 6940 and 6732 feet respectively, are the highest mountains east of the Missouri river. Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, ranks third, with a height of 6285 feet. The highest mountains in Switzerland are Mount Blanc and Mount Rosa, 15,775 and 15,150 feet respectively. South America has several mountain peaks, ranging from 20,000 to 25,300 feet high. But the Himalayas, in South Asia, carry off the palm of the world for high mountains. There are several peaks in that range between 25,000 and 29,000 feet in height, Mount Everett reaching the last figure, and, to be precise, adding two feet more. These latter figures almost take one's breath away, even to think of them. To mount the heights which they represent would do it actually; for the air at such an elevation is so rare as to make human existence there dangerous, if not impossible.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.

CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after FRIDAY, October 15, 1869.
10 8 31 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 11, 1869.

At an election held pursuant to the charter, on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:—

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
Wm. S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 10 12 3t

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Rees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.
10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22tf Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

☞ I. O. O. F.—THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PARADISE LODGE, No. 127, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated by a Grand Entertainment of Music and Elocution, in the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 15, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. 10 12 2t*

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Practical Instruction in
BOOKKEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
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BUSINESS PAPERS, Etc.; Etc.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Students received at any time, and instructed separately at such hours as may best suit their convenience. 10 11 2stp

☞ A FAIR IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of CHESNUT & EIGHTEENTH STREETS, commencing on MONDAY, October 11, and continuing one week. 10 6 9t

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1mdp Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 24§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

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☞ JOSE POEY,
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DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
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$762,177·43.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,818,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS,

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
10 11 mwf6t No. 40 South THIRD Street.

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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

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AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

Fallibility of Instinct.

It has been a favorite notion, not ye[illegible] tirely obsolete, that instinct in animals [illegible] independent faculty, a direct gift of t[illegible] Creative Mind. The wonderful art displayed in insect architecture, and the uninstructed skill with which it accomplishes its tasks, may have suggested this belief, or it may have ari[illegible] from the general disposition to at[illegible] phenomena, not otherwise explained, [illegible] acts of Providence.

[illegible] Wallace, in his excellent work on the [illegible]yan Archipelago, notices a fact which [illegible] show that instinct is not always in[illegible] for he found immense numbers of a [illegible] f boring-beetle buried in holes of [illegible] making. They had, in their usual manner, perforated the bark of a tree which had been felled by the natives, the sap of which hardened like gutta-percha on exposure to air, thus gluing up securely the unfortunate insects. Their instinct directed them to perforate the bark, probably to deposit their eggs, but it did not detect the hidden danger. He remarks:—"If these trees have an odor attractive to this species of insects, as is probable, it might lead to their extinction; whereas other species, to which the odor is disagreeable, would avoid the trees, and be credited with an instinct which was, after all, but a simple sensation." He thinks it is doubtful whether what we call instinct is anything more than hereditary habit, dependent on delicate modifications of sensation.

This view is sustained by some of our most eminent physiologists. It seems to be demonstrated that instinctive impulse is preceded by conscious sensation. By various experiments on vertebrate animals, it is shown that the large ganglion of grey matter—the tuber-annulare—is the seat of this peculiar consciousness, and of the reflex action which we term instinct or instinctive impulse. Its operation is independent of the brain. It is most complete in those animals in which no brain exists. In the higher animals its functions continue after the hemispheres are frozen or destroyed.

Instinct is, perhaps, unfailing within certain limits. It builds a six-sided cell, and makes in the back a hole which is perfectly circular. In this there may be neither failure nor improvement; but in choice of material for food, of habitation, or conditions for developing their young, they may not select well. It is quite possible that species of animals die out, as suggested by our author. Not, indeed, because they have in them an unfailing guide, but because they have it not, but are guided by sensations which, however delicate, sometimes fail them when brought into new and untried conditions.

Biology.

Among the various departments into which science is subdivided, biology is one which is explained to be the doctrine of forms and functions. Certain it is that nature acts by determinate laws in reproducing the same [illegible] in the animal and vegetable kingdoms through indefinite periods of duration. How it so happens that the brilliant colors in the plumage of the peacock, or the stripes on the zebra, or spots on the leopard's skin are there, is quite beyond our ken. The fact is undeniable that it is so, and there philosophy leaves the subject. Each one of the internal organs has a definite shape, color, weight, and specific function to perform. Why all that occurs, or how each and every one of them should b[illegible]o, can no more readily be elucidated o[illegible]ined than external forms.

Physiology [illegible] better understood than biology, yet that [illegible]arely opens the way for thoughtful speculations, without affording very satisfactory information on the laws of life. Both of those studies have their value, because they carry a convincing evidence on their frontlets that if we can not explain the rationale of what is transpiring in vegetable or animal growth, or what makes the sap run in the one or blood in the other, we can not deny the existence of a Superior Power somewhere, which originated all vitalized mechanism and set it in motion. Forms and functions, therefore, are the definite expressions of Almighty agency.

Zodiacal Light.

The striking coincidence between the extreme heat of the year 1868 and the almost total absence of zodiacal light, was very remarkable. This light, so brilliant in 1867 that, even on the first days of the new moon, it was quite perceptible, was hardly distinguishable last year from the stellar rays. Since the month of December last, however, it has reappeared with a considerable degree of brilliancy, but without ever attaining the splendid beauty of 1867. The intermittent nature of this light has long been observed, but, unfortunately, no regular note has been taken of the time of decrease or increase in brightness which might give an idea of the period of rotation. It is evident that the greater or less degree of thickness of this solar envelope is one of the principal causes of variations in annual temperature. Another observation that has frequently been made is, that zodiacal light, which often makes the round of the whole visible heavens, always leaves a space exactly at the zenith.

Lunar Changes.

Mr. W. R. Birt, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, states it is a receiv[illegible] majorit[illegible]

[illegible] the opening of a[illegible] ust southwest of the "fault" [illegible] 17 miles in diameter. The [illegible]eriority of the production [illegible] of the fault consists of [illegible]ved sides of the crater cutting through the fau[illegible] on the northeast. The fourth change is that of the production of several valleys on the east of the high land; the fifth, the production of a line of cliffs of considerable extent, which abruptly terminates the high land on the northeast. The posteriority of the formation of the cliffs is consequently unquestionable. Next came the protrusion of a crater of about 23 miles in diameter, which obliterated in its immediate neighborhood the furrows upon the east flank of the crater to the west, and choked up the valley to the east. The order of succession of the two craters can, therefore, be as well established as the order of succession of two geological formations on the earth. The last change in this remark[illegible] lunar region [illegible] that of

[illegible]ighboring crater with which it is quite [illegible]ormable. These changes are strictly [illegible]dance with what we see on the earth, [illegible] nothing in them of an extraordinary

Chemical Affinities.

The changes which may be rung upon a peal of bells are absolutely insignificant in comparison to the number of bodies which might be produced by the intercombination of the known chemical elements. An alchemist—one of the last of his race—after contemplating the multitude of created things, and the discoveries of his still-imperfect science, said:—"I marvel not that God has created so many things, but rather that He did not, from the materials at His command, create an infinitely greater number."

Artificial Stone.

M. Coignet, in his report to the Society of Civil Engineers, shows to what perfection the art of manufacturing artificial stone has reached in France. In the composition of this stone the following indications are given: for walls, four or five parts of sand and one of lime: a line of masonry one yard high can be raised daily. For the lighthouse of Port Said, with an elevation of fifty-five yards, to be finished within five months, the sand of the desert will be used; it will be run up without any danger at the rate of half a yard daily. For vaults, from a quarter to a half part of cement is added to the above composition, for the purpose of increasing security. For pavement, able to resist hard scrubbing, the composition is four to five parts sand, one part lime, and one part cement. Quarry sand and ordinary lime may be safely used; in the forest of Fontainebleau the stone is made with sand of almost impalpable fineness.

In constructing artificial stone the compression of the four sides of a block is by no means sufficient, for then the middle would not be solidified: the recent accidents that happened in America are more than sufficient to prove this assertion; the composition must be made in successive layers, each of which must be properly compressed. By acting on this principle M. Coignet has obtained pavements, flag-stones, bricks, etc.; the last, made by an automatic machine, cost very little. The maximum of hardness is obtained with a mixture of four to five parts sand, one part lime-powder, and one part cement. Artificial stones can be hewn like pudding-stones, and present then a wrinkled appearance.

Tropical Vegetation.

It is a very prevalent opinion that tropical countries far surpass temperate countries in the abundance and brilliancy of the flowers, and in the magnificent appearance of hundreds of forest-trees covered with masses of colored blossoms. On this subject, Mr. Wallace (than whom few have had better means of judging) says:—"My whole experience in the equatorial regions of the West and the East has convinced me that, in the most luxuriant parts of the tropics, flowers are less abundant, on the average less showy, and are far less effective in adding color to the landscape, than in temperate climates." The erroneous view has arisen, he thinks, from our gathering together into close proximity in our hot-houses the finest flowering plants, which in nature are found widely apart.

Theory of the Seasons.

It is well understood that the cause of the phenomena of seasons is the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit; and the differences of terrestrial climate from the present, which are believed to have existed in post-geological times, are supposed to be connected with a change of this inclination of the earth's axis. But what and whence are the causes which have changed it? The general opinion has been that they are astronomical, and due to the varying attractive influences of the planets. But a book has just been published by Mr. Samuel Mossman, in which the change is ascribed to geological causes. His theory is as follows:—"The earth, in an early period of its history, had its axis of rotation at right angles to the plane of its orbit. At this time its surface was all water—no land had yet been upheaved. Volcanic agencies, acting then with greater violence than in recent times, because of the less resistance of the earth's crust, cast up in a succession of upheavals the continents of the Northern hemisphere. This upheaval of land in the Northern was accompanied by a complementary depression in the Southern hemisphere; the formation of the continents in the latter hemisphere did not occur till a much later period in the earth's history. This disturbance of the position of the solid portions of the earth threw by degrees the axis of the earth's rotation into obliquity with the plane of its orbit, until this obliquity, by the succession of upheavals, became at least twice as great as it is at present. A transference of volcanic activity from the Northern to the Southern hemisphere, producing there the Southern continents, but principally that of South America, then took place, giving rise to a gradual diminution of the obliquity of the earth's axis, still going on at the present time. This degree of obliquity was greatest at the commencement of the older tertiary formation, and [illegible] that period, therefore, the [illegible] enjoyed by Europe began to

ROOFING.

[illegible]Y ROOFING.—
[illegible] is adapted to all buildings. It can [illegible]
[illegible]P OR FLAT ROOFS
[illegible] of tin. It is readily put on old [illegible] removing the shingles, thus avoid[illegible] ilings and furniture while under [illegible]avel used.)
[illegible] TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S [illegible]LASTIC PAINT.
[illegible]red to Repair and Paint Roofs at shor[illegible]
[illegible]NT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon [illegible] best in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

[illegible] ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, [illegible]—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and [illegible] No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AME[illegible] [illegible]CRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY [illegible] their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and [illegible]serving all wood and metals. Also, their solid com[illegible] roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
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FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 235

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

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DEALERS IN
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WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·25 and 8·12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 11·45 and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
[illegible]eptember 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¼ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALL. TYLER, FRED General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1869.

Proposals are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1869, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY, and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state the price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required each month is estimated at four hundred and ninety-five bushels of Corn, two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight bushels of Oats, sixty-four tons of Hay, and sixteen tons of Straw.

This is not given, however, as binding the United States to receive just that quantity, but simply as the nearest practicable approximation of what may be required each month.

The United States reserves the right to increase the above quantity, by one-fourth, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving thirty days' notice.

The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with the above requirements.

A bond in the sum of *twenty thousand* ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Deliveries to commence immediately after award of contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,
10 11 6t and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.,
October 8, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M., October 30, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. The Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
First Lieutenant Ordnance,
10 8fmwet Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, &c.

On Thursday Morning.

October 14th, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising five suits handsome walnut parlor Furniture, covered with brocatelle, plush, reps and hair cloth; library and dining-room furniture; four walnut chamber suits; mahogany piano-forte, French plate mirrors; walnut wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges, hat stand, etageres, office desks and tables, oil paintings and engravings, china, glass, and plated ware, fine hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, superior fire-proof safe, made by Evans & Watson; two iron chests, sewing machines, large meat stall, refrigerators, chandeliers, counters, cigar pomper, gas-consuming cooking stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, superior chronometer, made by Charles Frodsham, 18 karat gold hunting case. 10 12 2t

FAST TROTTING HORSES.

Peremptory sale. For account of whom it may concern. At 12 o'clock, noon, 1 sorrel stallion, 9 years old, stylish, has trotted in 2·45; 1 brown horse, very quiet and reliable, splendid road horse, has trotted to pole in 2·47; both horses travel and drive well either single or to pole.

Also, 1 Dunlap's shifting leather-top buggy. 10 12 2t

Sale at No. 722 N. Sixteenth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, WARDROBE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE FEATHER BEDS, HAIR MATTRESSES.

On Friday Morning.

October 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 722 N. Sixteenth, below Brown street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor and chamber suits, walnut dining-room furniture, walnut wardrobe, handsome rosewood piano, made by A. Bergfeld, handsome Brussels and other carpets, fine feather beds, fine hair mattresses, china and glassware, cooking utensils, etc.

The furniture was made to order by Moore & Campion. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 10 13 2t

Peremptory Sale at the Fairmount Iron Works.

VALUABLE ROLLING-MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, ROLLS, BOILERS, FURNACES, ANGLE AND TEE IRON, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

October 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Fairmount Iron Works, Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, the entire valuable machinery, steam engines, etc.

Particulars in catalogues now ready. 10 13 6t

GREAT ART SALE.

We will sell at Concert Hall, Chesnut street, above Twelfth,

On the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, October 20 and 21,

THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BELONGING TO MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE, NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE UNTIL DAYS OF SALE, AT HIS GALLERIES, NO. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

The collection, with other choice works by great men, has fine specimens of the following:—

J. L. Gerome,
Coomans,
Bangluniet,
B. C. Koekkoek,
Carl Becker,
Loyenx,
Prudhon,
Roszczewski,
Castan,
Compte Calix,
Lobrichon,
Willems,
Chavet,
Carnud,
Lejeune,
Schaffels,
Dargelas,
Loye,
Herbsthoffer,
Brissot,
Amberg,
Accard,
Merle,
Plassan,
Verboeckhoven,
Hamman,
Moulinet,
Hoguet,
Herzog,
Escosura,
Seignac,
Trayer,
Etc. etc. etc. 10 8 12t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 8 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning.

Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 9 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning.

Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 12 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 13 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 554 North Fifth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, Handsome Walnut and Oak Chamber Furniture, Elegant Rosewood 7-octave Piano Forte, Handsome Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Handsome English Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets, Elegant Walnut Buffet Sideboard, Cottage Chamber Furniture, Fine Feather Beds, Cut Glassware, Fine French China, Kitchen Furniture, Etc.

On Thursday Morning.

14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 554 N. Fifth street, below Green street, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture, elegant rosewood piano forte, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 10 8 5t

Sale at No. 422 North Ninth street.

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

On Friday Morning.

October 15th, at 10 o'clock. 10 13 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning

Oct 14, at 10 o'clock, embracing prime and seasonable goods from the best city and Eastern manufactories, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 10 11 3t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, Large Mirrors, Gas Chandeliers, Carpets, Silver Plated Ware, China, Paintings, Engravings, etc., etc.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior furniture from families declining housekeeping. 10 13 2t

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LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain WILLIAM H. GILL, Military Storekeeper United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of

21,267 Woollen Blankets.
44,980 Uniform Coats.
4,000 Great Coats, mounted.
24,300 Pairs Stockings.
2,065 Pairs Trowsers.
2,172 Pairs Boots.
8,534 Pairs Bootees.
4,565 Shelter Tents, and other articles.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain GILL, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 8 6t and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED
NEAPOL[illegible]AN ICES,

The purest and best in [illegible]orld; can be carried in a paper without melting, or se[illegible] part of the country, for balls, parties, etc.

The leading physicians of Philadelphia recom[illegible] them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, crea[illegible] sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVOR[illegible] splendid

ICE CREAMS AND WATER I[illegible]

Are kept constantly on hand.

F. J. ALLEGR[illegible]
8 1[illegible] No. 1324 WALNU[illegible]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Fra Diavolo" by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

In consideration of the fact that yesterday was election day, the audience which assembled at the Academy of Music last evening was large. The Parepa-Rosa troupe performed Auber's popular opera of *Fra Diavolo* in a very satisfactory and pleasant style. Miss Rose Hersee appeared as "Zerlina," a part in which she displayed her rare vocal powers and arch style of acting to excellent advantage.

At the opening of the second act she sang the "Carnival of Venice" with exceeding grace and sweetness, and secured a rapturous applause. Mr. Nordblom appeared in the part of the "Bandit," and executed the score with fidelity and spirit. His acting, however, was scarcely up to the standard, while his dressing of the part was entirely out of place. Mr. Campbell appeared in his old *role* of "Beppo," and Mr. Hall in that of "Giacomo." Mr. and Mrs. Seguin as "Lord" and "Lady Allcash" were as brilliant as usual, the acting of the former being remarkably droll, while his vocalization was quite the opposite of commendable.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Auber's comic opera in three acts, entitled *The Black Domino*, will be performed this evening, with Miss Rose Hersee, Messrs. Castle, Laurance, Seguin, and Hall in the cast. This opera will be repeated to-morrow evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear as "Richard III" to-night, and to-morrow evening as "Bertuccio," in *The Fool's Revenge*.

AT THE CHESNUT Robertson's comedy of *Home* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH *Formosa* still holds the boards.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-class performance will be given this evening, including many Ethiopian comicalities.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS still continues to attract crowds of spectators to its pavilion on Eighth street, below Vine. The troupe of performers connected with it is of the best kind—graceful, agile and strong—the horses are marvels of tameness, fleetness, and intelligence. Notwithstanding the two performances daily, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening, the spacious tent always holds a thronged audience. The performances are novel and startling, the programme one of surpassing excellence and diversity. The feats of equestrianism, gymnastics, acrobatism, etc., are never rendered but applauded. Mr. Charles Sherwood, the "Infant Wonder," Master Harry Conrad; the great clowns, Sam Long and Frank Whittaker; Pierce, the lion tamer, and others of fame, all make their appearance in the ring.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES, instituted by T. B. Pugh, Esq., is meeting with the decided approbation of our citizens. Large numbers of season tickets and tickets for single admission have already been disposed of. The sale will continue from day to day at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATEST DODGE.

A Female Sharper on the Rampage.

A woman of prepossessing appearance and insinuating manners has been creating quite a fluttering among some of our staid citizens within the past few weeks. Her plan of procedure, if not commendable, was certainly novel, and shows to what extremities some folks will resort to raise funds. Selecting some well-to-do storekeeper of unquestioned reputation (if married all the better, but bachelorhood of itself was no protection against her schemes), she would visit his store at various times under the pretext of buying goods. Package after package would be rummaged over in search of some particular shade of quality, and the proprietor would be enticed into a social chat of many minutes. If possible, the goods were directed to be sent to her address without prepayment being made; but little, however, was gained by her in this last way. The special endeavor of the shopper was to make herself familiar with the "phiz" and the manners of the dealer, and in this she could not be easily balked. Having obtained this knowledge, the next step in the programme came in the shape of a policeman serving a warrant upon the shopkeeper, and hauling him off to an alderman's office. There the astounded victim would be confronted by the female in question, supported by one of the most successful lawyers of Quarter Sessions notoriety, and would be charged by her with committing a wanton and most unjustifiable outrage upon her person. What could the poor man do except protest his innocence? Naturally enough he could not then produce witnesses to prove that he had not, at a certain time, when it was sworn nobody else was present, been guilty of the crime alleged; and he had to submit, as calmly as he could, to be held in a thousand dollars bail for trial, and to have his name appear in the daily newspapers as charged with rape.

Quite a number of our merchants along Second, Bank, and adjoining streets were victimized in this manner at various times during the past few months. Most of them wishing to avoid the notoriety of being tried for such a heinous offense, compromised with the complaisant prosecutor, who was in no wise reluctant to quash the indictment for a good-sized roll of greenbacks. One customer, however, Mr. L., a cunning Scotchman, whose only family consisted of a class of semi-heathen Sunday School lads, would not come to a pecuniary settlement, despite of all hints to that effect; and much to his astonishment, this Sarah Gross' attorney managed to have the trial postponed from time to time. Meanwhile, he was called upon by a friend, Mr. D., the head of a family containing six interesting youngsters, who shed copious tears at being the victim of a similar indictment at the hands of one Mary Whelan. These parties repaired to the Court of Quarter Sessions last Monday morning, when, wonderful to relate, Mr. L. discovered that the virtuous complainants, Sarah Gross and Mary Whelan, were rather more intimately related than even the Siamese twins. The female—for she scarcely deserves the name of woman—turned yellow and red at seeing the two gentlemen together, and in a moment afterwards was making double-quick time out of the court-room. Where she has gone is a mystery; but our Jersey friends had better be sharp now, as she played the same trick on them a year ago. As for her counsel, business must be rather duller with him than usual, to require such manipulations to start it.

ELECTION DAY.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fracas occurred at Tenth and Brown streets, during which Policeman Todd was attacked by a person alleged to be George W. Newman. If the story be true, Newman snapped a pistol at the officer and then ran. The policeman pursued and overtook him at Tenth and Melon streets, when both parties drew billies from their pockets and incontinently pitched into each other. The fray resulted in the arrest of Newman, who was held to answer by Alderman Massey in the sum of $1200 bail.

STOLEN COWS.—Jacob Hamilton and Jacob Hicks, both colored, were arrested yesterday while driving two cows on the Lancaster pike. They were unable to give a satisfactory account as to how they came into possession of the animals, but when Policeman Lambert took them to the Sixteenth District Station-house, they confessed that the beasts had been stolen from a farmer in Chester county. Alderman Randall committed the pair for a further hearing.

TAPPED THE TILL.—A chap named Louis Jones was arrested yesterday for emptying the money-drawer in the flour and feed store of David Hansel, Darby road and Gray's lane. Hansel was engaged in the purchase of some oil from a man in the street, when Louis took advantage of his absence, abstracted the money from the drawer, and then fled through the back door. He was caught by Officer Matsinger and committed to answer by Alderman Randall.

FIRE.—Before daylight this morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of John L. Carney, northeast corner of Twelfth and Federal streets. The loss has not been ascertained. The place was insured for $1100. Carney has been arrested on suspicion of having himself applied the match.

THE BOARD OF RETURN JUDGES, under the provisions of the Registry act, will assemble to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the Supreme Court room, to count the vote polled yesterday.

DEADLY WEAPONS, &c.—Yesterday afternoon William Bains was arrested at Second and Carpenter streets for carrying concealed deadly weapons, and fraudulently voting. Ald. Kerr held him for a further hearing.

DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.—Detective Officer Charles F. Miller was arrested yesterday for tearing a man's coat, and held to answer by Ald. Sinex in $600 bail.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Cotton dull and nominal at 26c. Flour dull and nominally unchanged, except Western superfine, at $5·62½@5·87½; do. extra, at $5·87½@6·00. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·40@1·50. Corn firm; white, $1·10@1·16; Western, $1@1·05. Oats dull at 55@56c. Rye, $1·10@1·15. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky firm at $1·21@1·22.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	175¾	Western Union Tele.	36½
N. Y. and Erie Rail.	32⅞	Toledo & Wabash R	58⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	65½
[illegible]	86½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	79½
[illegible]	100	Adams Express	54½
[illegible]	69½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	21½
[illegible]	83½	United States	56½
[illegible]	105¼	Tennessee 6s, new	53
[illegible]	85½	Gold	130¼
[illegible]	64½	Market steady.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Latest Returns from the Interior of Our State—The Republican Majority in Ohio—Pendleton Makes a Strong Pull.

GENERAL NEWS.

Shocking Catastrophe at Franklin—Horrible Death of a Watchman and His Entire Family—The National Capital and Its Removal.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Latest Returns from the Interior of Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 13.—The following returns have been received:—

Cambria county—Johnstown, Geary's majority, 267; Franklin, 36; Richland, 25; Yoder, 42; Jackson, 27; Millville, 50; Conemaugh township, 27.

Cambria city, Packer's majority, 45. Democratic majority in the county, 850.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALTOONA, Oct. 13.—Geary's majority here, 150. Republican majority in Blair county, 550.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 13.—All but two districts in this county have been heard from, and show a Democratic gain of 179 over Hartranft.

SCRANTON, Oct. 13.—Colonel William N. Morris, Republican, is elected mayor over George Sanderson, Democrat. At the last State election the Democrats carried this city by 800 majority.

Latest Returns from Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—Returns from one-third of the State have been received. Hayes falls off five thousand. At this rate the Republican majority will be about five thousand. Many Democratic strongholds have not yet been heard from.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of Removing the National Capital—Petition of the Property-holders to Congress Not to Permit the Change.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The agitation of the question of a removal of the national capital from this city has evidently alarmed property-holders here, including a number of high officials. To counteract this a memorial to Congress on the subject has been prepared by the leading capitalists, setting forth:—1. That the seat of government was permanently located here by an act of Congress, in accordance with a special provision of the Constitution. 2. That General Washington addressed a letter to the people of the United States and to the subjects of foreign nations, inviting them to invest their capital here, as it would be exempt from taxation. 3. That a large amount of the property purchased under this invitation had since been sold for taxes. 4. That the Government owns more than half the city (550 acres), together with all its grand avenues, and yet pays not one cent of taxes. 5. That the capital was located here expressly to avoid an overcrowded population, which might overawe national legislation. 6. That Congress had exclusive legislative powers over the District of Columbia, but owing to the amount of legislation necessary for the country at large, the District had been entirely ignored. 7. That the people of the District were deprived of the privilege of improving their commerce, building new railroads, constructing market houses, and paving their streets, and praying, 8th, that Congress will place the District of Columbia again under the jurisdiction of Maryland, or under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, or any State of the Union Congress may select. Copies of the petition are being circulated among the citizens of Washington and Georgetown for signature.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Effect of the Elections in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—There is much rejoicing here among the Republicans over the victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio. A considerable number of Democrats lost by betting on both sides. The Democratic quarrel intensifies, and the Republicans are taking great courage since the late triumphs. They will poll a large vote. The Republican State Convention to nominate a State Comptroller is now in session here, and is fully attended.

FROM THE STATE.

Horrible Calamity at Franklin—A Watchman and his Family Burned to Death.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Oct. 13.—Information has just reached here of a most frightful calamity which occurred last night. About 11 o'clock the signal tower of Minehill Railroad, on Broad Mountain, took fire at its base, and before being made aware of their dreadful position, the watchman and his family, consisting of his wife and two children, were burned to death. A sister-in-law of the watchman was also in the tower at the time, but escaped by jumping from a window. The fire, which originated in the lower part of the tower, ascended with fearful rapidity, and cut off all means of escape from the unfortunate inmates. It is said they were enveloped in flames before realizing their terrible situation. The names of the victims have not yet been ascertained.

Latest Particulars.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Oct. 13.—Last night about 11 o'clock the signal tower of the Minehill Railroad, on the Broad Mountain, caught fire, burning to death the watchman, Owen Fernley, and his family, consisting of his wife and two children. A sister-in-law was also in the tower at the time, but escaped by leaping from a window. The fire originated in the lower part of the tower.

FROM THE WEST.

Mormon Emigrants at Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Three hundred and fifty Mormons, principally from England, arrived at Omaha on Monday and left for Utah.

Vice-President Colfax

left Omaha yesterday. General Dix has arrived from the West, and will participate in the hunt to-day.

The Wyoming Legislature met yesterday. L. D. Marvin, of Laramie county, was elected President of the Council, and John Herrick, of Albany county, Speaker of the House.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅝ for money and 93½ for account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 84½; 1865s, old, 84½; 1867s, 82¾; 10-40s, 76½. Erie, 23½; Illinois Central, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 12½@12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12¾@12⅞d.; the sales are estimated at 7000 bales. Corn, 29s. 3d. for European.

LONDON, Oct 13—11 A. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d for new.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 13—1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for money and account. American securities quiet. Erie, 23½.

PARIS, Oct. 13—1 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 71f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—1 P. M.—Cotton easier; estimated sales, 8000 bales.

HAVRE, Oct 13.—Cotton opens quiet; afloat, 136f

THIRD EDITION

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

General Sherman Gives Up the Office—Major-General William M. Belknap Appointed His Successor by the President.

NEW YORK.

Our National Commerce—Meeting of the Congressional Committee in New York—Disaster in Rochester—The Gold Market.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Secretary of War—Major-General William M. Belknap the Lucky Man.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is known that General Sherman accepted the office of Secretary of War only temporarily, or until the President could make a permanent appointment. He has now appointed Major-General William M. Belknap, of Keokuk, Iowa, as his successor. Major-General Belknap is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey.

He served in the army from the first to the last day of the late war. He commanded one of the divisions of the Fifteenth army corps in General Sherman's last two campaigns, with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his superior officer. He is about thirty-eight years of age, in excellent health, and a lawyer by profession. He has already been telegraphed for, and will reach Washington in a few days, when General Sherman will formally resign his position as Secretary of War, and Major-General Belknap will enter upon the duties of his office.

FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Congressional Committee on Commerce and Shipping.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Congressional Committee on Commerce and Shipping is assembling here, and will sit until about the 20th inst., to investigate the condition of the shipping interest. A committee of six from the Ship-owners' Association waited upon the Congressional committee this morning to co-operate with them in their investigations, and delegations of shipping merchants from Philadelphia, Maine, Baltimore, and Wilmington will be present during the session.

Quite a Disparity.

The steamship China takes out $40,000 in gold, and the steamship Russia brings $70·33.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Money easy and unchanged. Stocks steady, with much better feeling; Pittsburg and old Southern are the main features, other stocks being comparatively neglected. Governments steady; no change and in fair demand. Gold dull and neglected at 130½@130¼; no indications of a change either way. Loans from 3@4 per cent. Exchange, 9½@9¾, steady.

Officers of the Erie Railroad.

The following are the officers of the Erie Railway elected by the directors yesterday:—Jay Gould, President; James Fisk, Jr., Vice-President; H. N. Otis, Secretary; L. D. Rucker, General Superintendent; B. W. Blanchard, Freight Agent; William R. Barr, Passenger Agent.

Fire and Loss of Life.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 13—The lock-up in the village of Charlotte, in this county, Monroe, and the warehouse owned by Eaton & Upton, were destroyed by fire this morning. Two sailors, named Alexander Fisher, of Bath, Maine, and Michael McMann, Elyria, Ohio, belonging to the schooner Cascade, of Green Bay, who were prisoners in the lock-up, were burned to death.

Injunction Against the Gold Exchange Bank.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—In the suits of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. against the Gold Exchange Bank and Theodore Heiseis, agent of the same, defendants, Judge Cardozo granted an order this morning to show cause next Monday why the injunction should not be dissolved.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Stocks steady. Money 5@7 per cent. Gold, 130½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120; do. 1864, do., 119½; do. 1865, do., 119½; do. do., new, 118½; do. 1867, 118½; do. 1868, 10-40s, 108½. Virginia 6s, new, 53; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Company, 50½; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 175; Erie, 32½; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 86½; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Cotton quiet; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 26½c. Flour—State and Western rather more steady; superfine to fancy State, $5·50@6·25; superfine to choice white wheat, Western, $5·45@5·50; Southern more steady; common to choice extra, $5·10@10·25. Wheat a shade firmer, but quiet. Corn scarce and 1c. higher; mixed Western, 96@98c. for unsound, and $1@1·06 for sound. Oats advanced 1c.; new Southern and Western, 64@67c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30; prime, $25·50@26·50. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 17½@19c. Whisky quiet; free, $1·21@1·22.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A New and Important Railway Project.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—A meeting in reference to the Memphis, Springfield, and Kansas City Railroad has been held here by the Chamber of Commerce. Addresses were made by Colonel Eldridge, of Springfield, Mo., Judges Byers and Kendall, of Arkansas, and others, showing the great importance of the work. Resolutions in favor of building the road, and promising liberal aid in furtherance of the enterprise, were adopted. R. C. Gest, Judge Swayne, A. E. Lacy, B. B. Waddell, and William Parns were appointed delegates to the Kansas City, Mo., Convention on the 19th.

Manslaughter.

Joseph Dunn, a hackman, was killed this morning in front of the Peabody Hotel, by J. M. Harris, a young lawyer, while making an assault on the latter.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pedestrianism.

BOSTON, Oct 13.—McEttrick has beaten Haydock in the walking match at the Rink, doing one hundred miles in 23 hours, 27 minutes and 30 seconds, and exclusive of stops, in 21 hours, 1 minute and 30 seconds. Haydock was considerably in the rear.

FROM OHIO.

Rumors About the Result of the Vote.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—There are many rumors as to how the State has gone. The *Gazette* gives Hayes a majority of 4083, while another report concedes the State to Pendleton.

FROM THE WEST.

The Success in Omaha.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—The county election passed off yesterday without disturbance. The greater part of the Republican ticket is elected.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Vote in Bucks County.

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 13.—Nearly all of the county has been heard from, and Packer's majority will be less than 1000.

Returns from Interior Towns.

	Rep. maj.	*Rep. maj. in 1868.*	*Rep. loss.*
Bradford	3300	3749	449
Potter	660	793	133
Susquehanna	1200	1305	105
Tioga	2800	3359	559
			1306

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	175½	Western Union Tele.	36½
N. Y. and Erie R.	32½	Toledo & Wabash R.	58½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	79½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	100	Adams Express	54
Chi. and N. W. com.	69½	Wells, Fargo	21
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83½	United States	54½
Chi. and R. I. R.	105	Tennessee 6s, n	58½
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Chi.	85	Gold	130½
Pacific M. S.	64½	Market steady.	

OFFICIAL VOTES.

The Eighth Ward.

The following is the official vote of the Eighth ward, as made up by the Return Judges this morning:—

GOVERNOR.		SUPREME JUDGE.	
Geary	1379	Williams	1360
Packer	1367	Pershing	1405
Rep. majority	12	Dem. majority	45
CITY TREASURER.		CITY COMMISSIONER.	
Marcer	1376	Locke	1361
Patterson	1378	Coxe	1391
England	7	Finley	7
Dem. plurality	2	Dem. plurality	30

The pluralities of the other candidates are as follows:—Brenner, 53; Hopkins, 39; Sellers, 24; and Taylor, 28.

The vote for Select Councilman was:—

Alexander L. Hodgdon	1385
H. B. Coxe	1362
Republican majority	23

The vote for Common Councilman was:—

John C. Martin	1421
S. L. Bonnafon	1331
Republican majority	90

The Sixteenth Ward.

At the meeting of the Return Judges of the Sixteenth Ward, held this morning, the following was declared the correct return of the ward on the city and State tickets:—

GOVERNOR.		JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.	
Geary, R.	1596	Williams, R.	1603
Packer, D.	1593	Pershing, D.	1589
Geary's maj.	3	Williams' maj.	14
CITY TREASURER.		CITY COMMISSIONER.	
Marcer, R.	1596	Locke, R.	1598
Patterson, D.	1579	Coxe, D.	1561
Marcer's maj.	17	Locke's maj.	37
RECORDER OF DEEDS.		PRO. DISTRICT COURT.	
Houseman, R.	1587	Hopkins, R.	1600
Brenner, D.	1579	Jackson, D.	1574
Houseman's maj.	8	Hopkins' maj.	26
CLERK QUARTER SESSIONS.		CORONER.	
Ashton, R.	1608	Taylor, R.	1574
Sellers, D.	1564	Reichard, D.	1553
Ashton's maj.	44	Taylor's maj.	21

Thirteenth Representative District.

John Forsythe, I. D.	1350
M. Mullen, D.	946
Joseph A. Geisz	1008
Forsythe's over Geisz	404
Forsythe's over Mullen	342

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

The October Elections and the New York Journals.

The New York *World* has this little editorial statement:—

The returns received from the States which held elections yesterday indicate that the result in Pennsylvania is very close—so close at this writing (3 A. M.) it is impossible to tell whether Asa Packer or John W. Geary is elected Governor of Pennsylvania. The chances, however, appear to be in favor of Packer, who gains in the rural districts over his opponent.

The *Herald* says:—The general result, then, of all these elections signifies that the two parties remain substantially as they were. There are no signs of a political reaction. The Republican party, under the wing of General Grant's administration, holds its own. But for the Democratic defection in Philadelphia, however, on the city ticket, Geary would doubtless have been swamped by "General Apathy;" for outside of the city throughout the State the Republicans have lost heavily. The sturdy Pennsylvanians of the rural districts, in their full strength, will not turn out on a purely local election, no matter how earnestly the politicians labor to make it an affair of national importance. The elections of yesterday, then, including Pennsylvania, may be dismissed with the conclusion that they indicate no change in the public sentiment to the prejudice of General Grant's administration, but that the two parties remain substantially as they stood last year, including the vote held in reserve, and which will be brought out next year in the elections for a new Congress.

The *Tribune* speaks as follows:—

Returns and reports from yesterday's elections indicate the re-election of Governor Geary in Pennsylvania by a reduced and of Governor Hayes in Ohio by a largely increased majority—from 10,000 to 15,000. Governor Geary ran behind the average Republican vote—considerably behind his colleague on the Republican State ticket, Judge Williams, who is undoubtedly chosen. Though we have few returns, we believe a Republican Legislature is returned in either State, which is a gain of Ohio, where the last Legislature was Democratic in both branches, choosing A. G. Thurman to the United States Senate in place of Frank and fearless Ben. Wade. If the boot were on the other leg our adversaries would insist that a Senator so chosen and so repudiated should resign and let the State be represented by a man after her own heart; but we make no such demand. Let Ohio but ratify the fifteenth amendment and we shall be abundantly satisfied.

Assuming that Governor Geary is re-elected, of which the later despatches seem to leave no doubt, that national triumph is largely due to the faithful Republicans of Philadelphia. The serious defections in Allegheny, Lancaster, Huntingdon, and other counties whence we had a right to expect better things, would have enlarged our victory, but for the noble stand made in Philadelphia against the frauds which disgraced and overwhelmed her last October. In that election her vote on the State ticket candidate was returned:—

Republican..........60,633 | Democrat..........60,803

At the quickly succeeding Presidential election it stood:—

Grant..........60,985 | Seymour..........55,173

Of course, no one need be told that as many legal Democratic votes were cast for President in November as for Auditor in October; the falling off was in the vote of the "roughs" and "repeaters" who swarmed thither from this city and from Baltimore expressly to "vote early and vote often" for sham Democracy. They were not nearly so numerous nor so effective in Philadelphia at the latter as at the earlier election; hence the striking disparity in the results.

In the election of Governor Geary we have done remarkably well; for, whether justly or unjustly, many Republicans were hostile to his re-election, and his vote falls far below the party strength.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$125 N Penna 7s sc cash	83	100 sh Read R....c.	47¾
$1000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	90¼	200 do......ls.	47·81
$2000 Le gold l...ls.	95½	200 do.ls.b30.	48 1-16
100 sh Leh St	34½	400 do....ls.b30.	48
200 sh Penna..rg&i.	56½	200 do....b30.	48
200 sh Reading	47·81	200 do..........	47·69
100 do..Sat&l.	47·81	600 do...ls.b30.	48

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Phila & E 7s.	82½	5 sh Leh Val.allot	53
$8000 Elmira R 7s.ls	89	8 do..........	53½
$2000 Leh Gold l	95½	39 sh Cam & A.Sc..	65
$1000 City 6s, New.	100¼	17 do..........	65
50 sh Penna....b5.	56½	200 sh Read R..b30.	47½
30 do..........	56½	200 do..ls.b30.	47½
5 do..........	56½		

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE OPENING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,

On TUESDAY EVENING, October 19.

Subject—"WHITED SEPULCHRES"

(An Insight into Modern Life at Salt Lake City).

To be followed by

R. J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 21—"The Sham Family at Home."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, Oct. 25—"Girls."
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 27—"Our New Clergyman."
HON. S. S. COX, Nov. 29—"New England Transcendentalism."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Dec. 1—"Caste."
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D., Dec. 3—"Clear Grit."
MARK TWAIN, Dec. 7—"Sandwich Islands."
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Dec. 9—"Whiffin vs. Sniffin."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Dec. 16—"Daniel O'Connell."

SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats for each Lecture, 75c.; Admission to Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes for each Lecture, $8. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. 10 13

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICATIONS for the situation of ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHER in the White Department of the new House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the 24th instant.
The salary is liberal.
JAMES J. BARCLAY, Chairman, etc.,
No. 219 S. SIXTH Street.
October 11. 10 13 wfm 3t

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Further Returns from Pennsylvania Counties—The Ohio Contest—Probable Standing of the Legislature—What the Democrats Concede.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Further Returns from the Interior of Pennsylvania.

Union county, Rep. majority, 594; Rep. loss, 120.
Lehigh county, Dem. majority, 1605; Dem. gain, 33.
Beaver county, Rep. majority, 700; Rep. loss, 50.
Butler county, Rep. majority, 400; Rep. gain, 30.
Mercer county, Rep. majority, 550; Rep. loss, 60.
York county, Dem. majority, 2890; Rep. gain, 153.
Clearfield county, Dem. majority, 1409; Dem. gain, 150.

Bucks county, 22 districts give a Republican gain of 200. The Democratic majority in the county will be 500 to 600. The Democratic legislative and county ticket is elected.

Northampton county, Dem. majority, 3450; Rep. gain, 204, with a few townships to hear from.

Fayette county, Dem. majority, 750; Rep. gain, 278.

FROM OHIO.

What is Conceded by the Democrats.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13—In one-third of the State Hayes, Republican, loses 5000 over October of last year, but it is generally conceded that he is elected by a small majority. The State ticket is elected. The result for the Legislature is not yet known. It is exceedingly close. Democratic estimates claim the following figures:—Senate—Democrats, 19; Republican, 18. House—Democrats, 55; Republicans, 56. At all events the majority either way will be small, and neither party will have a reliable working majority.

FROM EUROPE.

Meetings to be Suppressed in France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The *Journal Officiel* has the following news:—Several public reunions have been announced to take place, and disorders are threatened. The government, however, will enforce the law authorizing the suppression of all public meetings of a character calculated to disturb public order. It is now said that the finding of the body of M. Kinck in Alsace is false.

Lord Derby Insensible.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The news to-day is meagre. Lord Derby's condition is much worse to-day. He has been insensible for several hours.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝. 5-20s of 1862, 84½; of 1865, old 84; of 1867, 83¼; 10-40s, 76. Railways quiet; Erie, 23½; Illinois Central, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 13.—5-20s firm at 85½ for 1862s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed advancing; uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12¾d.; sales to-day 8000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Oct. 13—4·30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Democratic State Committee.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, has been chosen chairman, and William Cassidy, of Albany, secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Railroad Disaster.

A locomotive and two cars were thrown off the track of the Susquehanna Railroad, near Harpersville, yesterday. Several passengers were slightly injured. This is the fourth accident on this road recently.

Another fearful storm occurred last night, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Rain fell in torrents, streets torn up, and this morning the docks are flooded. The railroads are reported in running order.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	130¼	10·50 A. M.	130¼
10·25 "	130¼	12·16 P. M.	130⅛
10·35 "	130¼		

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wim§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm§ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS,
FAIRCHILDS' GOLD PENS,
WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES,
ENGLISH WRITING-DESKS,
FINE ENGLISH POCKET-BOOKS,
CARD CASES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mws8m PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

CARD.
WARD'S COLOSSAL STATU
OF THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT SOLD
CAST IN BRONZE,
To be erected in the CENTRAL PARK, YORK, will be on exhibition for a few d in FRONT of
ROBERT WOOD & C
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE FOUND
No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE,
In order to give the public an opportunity of seeing this FINE WORK OF ART before leaving the city.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
10 13 2t No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwfsp

EDITION

ELECTIONS.

Hayes' Majority in Ohio—Further Returns from Counties and Towns.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Additional Returns from Counties and Tow

Northumberland county, Dem. majority, Buckalew, 250 majority in the county, and the district over Chalfant and Whitmyer.

Venango county, complete, Rep. majority, 300; Rep. loss, 250.

Montour county, Dem. majority, 485, same as last year.

Sullivan county, Dem. majority, 352.

Westmoreland county, 33 districts heard from, Dem. gain, 61; probable Dem. majority in county, 1300 to 1350.

Lebanon county—Republican majority, 1320.

Huntingdon county—Republican majority, 500.

Wyoming county—Democratic majority, 300.

FROM OHIO.

Hayes Conceded to have 3000 Majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Returns and estimates made by both parties indicate that Hayes is elected by about 3000 majority. The House will be Democratic and the Senate Republican. The Democrats claim it so close that it will require the official vote to determine who is elected Governor.

FROM NEW YORK.

Reception of Military Guests.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Providence Light Infantry were received at the armory of the 22d Regiment, New York, this morning. Mayor Hall delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Chaplain Cooper. A grand reception and promenade concert will be given in honor of the guests at the 22d Regiment's armory this evening. To-morrow they will visit Blackwell and Randall Islands, on invitation of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Maryland Republican State Convention.

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Comptroller of the State met to-day at noon, at the New Assembly Rooms, and organized by electing the following officers:—Jacob Tome, of Cecil, President; H. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, General Andrew M. Denison, of Baltimore city, John T. Inson, of Baltimore county, and Thomas H. Gardner, of Howard county, Vice-Presidents; W. R. Willing, of Charles, W. H. Lontermick, of Allegheny, and M. Smythe, of Kent, Secretaries; and James Manley, of Baltimore city, Sergeant-at-Arms. At half-past 1 o'clock the Convention took a recess of half an hour, in order to give time to the Committee on Resolutions to prepare their report.

CLOTHING.

Perfection in Clothing
At Rockhill & Wilson's.

PERFECTION IN MATERIALS.
Magnificent English Plaids,
Genuine Scotch Plaids,
Gorgeous American Plaids,
Bannockburns,
Cheviots,
Drab Devonshire Kerseys,
All other colors of Devonshire Kerseys,
West of England Cloths,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.,
All of the finest quality.

PERFECTION IN WORKMA
With the very best workmen in this c ery department of our business, with such emi ers as Rockhill, Furnell,
Ayres, Raab,
Laubach, Sween
Clinton and Seth Thomas,
Nobody can excel ROCKHILL & WILSON.

PERFECTION IN STYLE AND VARIETY.
Our Harvard and Oxford Coats,
Our Novelties in Vests and Pants,
Our Comfortable Coachmen's Coats,
Our Drab Devonshire Coats of Kersey,
Our Broadcloth Dress Coats,
Our Velvet Vests,
Are altogether unsurpassed.

PERFECTION IN CHEAPNESS.
Notwithstanding the
Elegance of our store, the
Excellence of our materials, the
Ability of our Cutters, and
Of all our workmen,
Our facilities are such that we can offer our splendid
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
Cheaper than Anybody Else,
And so we continue to ask
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Grateful and appreciating
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WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
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Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
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IMPORTA arrears of five years afte ath or discharge of sailor, or marine. Those who fail to appl per year. There are thousands in our mid dependent fathers and mothers, and orph who are entitled, but who have not a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the State Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours tion made, either in person or by lett Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. L Also, official lists of all Ministe Agents, Consuls, and Consular United States, who they are, whe and where they are located, furni to applic